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VOL. XXVII NO. 83 BOMBAY: SATURDAY APRIL 8, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Albania Resists Italian Invasion

SURPRISE FOR BENGAL MINISTER

STEEL FRAME STILL SUPREME

Registrar Bans Employees' Conference On Arrival Of Hon. Mr. Sarkar

AUTONOMY AT WORK

CALCUTTA, April 7.

A unique event since the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy was witnessed this afternoon when a Departmental Head prohibited the employees of the Department from holding a conference, which was to be opened by a Minister.

The occasion was the All-Bengal Registration Employees Conference which was notified to be held to-day (Friday) under the presidency of Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose and opened by Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Finance Minister. The Minister came to the conference place to open it but immediately before the conference actually met a circular issued by the Registrar of Calcutta was served on the organisers of the Conference prohibiting the employees of the Department from taking part in the conference.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier, who was first approached to perform the opening but could not do so owing to numerous engagements has sent a letter wishing the conference success which was read before it was adjourned sine die.—United Press.

King Zog's Call For Courageous Defence

YUGOSLAVIA REFUSES ASSISTANCE

Britain Not Surprised At Turn Of Events: Fascists Claim Capture Of Several Cities

ROME, April 7.

Three Italian divisions numbering some 35,000 men are believed to be participating in the invasion of Albania which, with the standing army about 12,000 men, is hardly in a position to resist.

STREET FIGHTING

TIRANA:—Street fighting between Italian troops and Albanian gendarmes, soldiers and volunteers is progressing in Port Valona following the landing early this morning of an Italian expeditionary force, says a semi-official Albanian agency.

PORTS BOMBARDED

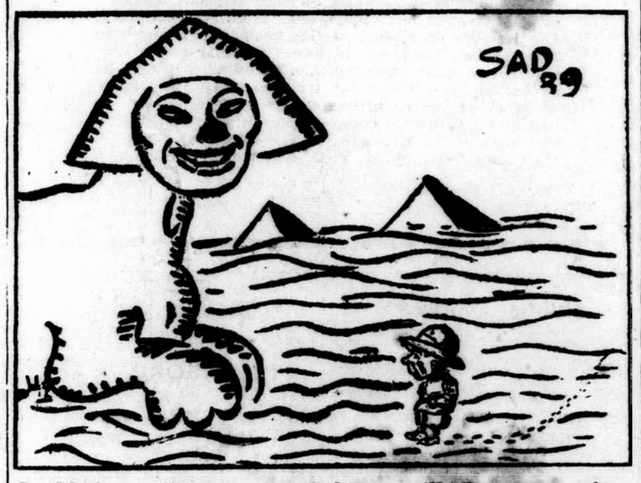
During the night ports, both Valona and Durazzo, were subjected to preliminary bombardment to cover the landing of troops, but those which landed on the beach of Durazzo were driven back to sea twice by Albanian forces.

The shelling of Durazzo was continued

UNITE AND FIGHT

A Belgrade message states that Albania demanded assistance of Yugoslavia, but Yugoslavia refused, because of Yugoslavia's treaty of friendship with Italy. Meanwhile the Tirana shortwave station is continually broadcasting in five languages appeals to the Albanians to unite and fight to the last drop of blood.

GOEBBELS IN EGYPT



Goebbels: "Tell me, O Sphinx, will Germany win the next war?"
Sphinx: "When Goebbels looks like an Aryan, and Goering is as slender as Greta Garbo, and Hitler becomes a Jew—then Germany will win the next war."
(Special to "The Chronicle").

Suburbs Miss Buses On Good Friday

Sequel To Strike Of Workers On Company's Alleged Refusal To Submit Dispute To Arbitration

(From Suburban Busmen's Union)

The workers of the Bandra Bus Company Limited, went on strike on the morning of Good Friday after a unanimous resolution was passed at a general meeting of the members of the Suburban Busmen's Union held on Thursday night.

The men were compelled to resort to the strike, as the company turned down all appeals to refer the disputes to arbitration.

It may be recalled that the workers of the company had gone on strike in September last and resumed work after the company's assurance that their grievances would be redressed. Thereafter a printed circular was issued by the company according to which the wages, hours of work, calculation of over-time, etc. were to be governed. From the beginning there has been a dispute with regard to the interpretation of these terms. The Union since its inception has been demanding that the disputes should be referred to arbiration but the company has been contending that since the company framed terms and conditions of employment, the company alone was entitled to interpret it in the manner it liked. The Union appealed to the Government to induce the company to go to arbitration but to no effect.

Matters came to a head early this week because of suspensions and dismissals of prominent office-bearers and members of the Union, without any reason whatsoever being assigned. As this victimisation continued, and the company refused to go to arbitration the strike has been resorted to.

SERVICE DISLOCATED

All the members of the Union have joined the strike with the result that in the morning by hired blacklegs company could run only 22 buses on the road, out of which 16 buses worked it is learnt without licensed conductors. On an application to the D.S.P. by the Union officials these 16 buses were called off the road at 12 noon, with the result that only about 6 or 7 buses could ply, thus dislocating the service.

Two processions were taken out during the day and great enthusiasm prevails among the workers.

T. K. GHOSH AT POONA

President-elect Of Printers' Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, April 7.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, "Amrit Bazar Patrika" and President-elect of the second Session of the All-India Printers' Conference which meets here tomorrow arrived here this evening from Bombay.

He was accorded a rousing reception at the Station and profusely garlanded.

Mr. Ghosh is staying at Tilak's Guest House at the "Kesari" Office.

STOP PRESS

Troops Rushed To Rescue Of Ramdurg

MILITARY CONTINGENT LEAVES POONA

Response To S. O. S. From State: Situation Worsens

POONA, April 7.

The situation in the Ramdurg State where the Police had to open fire yesterday seems to have worsened as some contingent of Military troops have left Poona to-night for Ramdurg following an S. O. S. message from Ramdurg.—United Press.

LESSONS OF RAJKOT AWARD

Subhas Bose's Call To States' Rulers

JHARIA, April 7.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following to the Press regarding the Award of Sir Maurice Gwyer in the Rajkot affairs:

"I have just finished reading Sir Maurice Gwyer's award on the Rajkot affairs. The Thakore Saheb's refusal to implement the agreement entered into with Sardar Patel had been a rude and painful shock to everybody and most of all to Mahatma Gandhi. Now that the Award has fully vindicated the stand taken by Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai, I hope the Thakore Saheb will have no hesitation in accepting the Award in the proper spirit and that he will take steps to implement it without delay. I hope further that the Reforms Committee will prepare a charter of the Rajkot States People's Rights and it will be adopted by the State.

CALL TO STATE RULERS

"I trust that on this occasion all ruling chiefs will try to understand the significance of the tremendous awakening among the States' people and respect it. Neither the long arm of the Law nor brute force will ever succeed in repressing or suppressing this mighty urge. Justice, humanity and good sense all proclaim the need of the States' rulers falling in line with the demand for civil liberty, Responsible Government and democracy."—A.P.

MAHATMA FOR RAJKOT

NEW DELHI, April 7.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mrs. Kasturba, left for Rajkot to-night.—A.P.

MUSLIMS AND RAJKOT AWARD

Threat Of Direct Action

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Committee of Ahmedabad District Muslim League held on Wednesday at 9 p.m. under the presidentship of Sayed Jalaluddin Kadri at Ahmedabad:—

The Ahmedabad District Muslim League Committee is of the opinion that the decision given by the Chief Justice of India on the interpretation to be placed upon the private letter written by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel creates a question of first-class political importance, viz., whether a so-called Praja Parishad with little or no Muslim representation can nominate Muslims behind their back and as against the decision of the Muslim Council of Rajkot State on the proposed Rajkot Reforms Committee and also raises the question whether a private letter given by Ruler to an individual can abrogate the right of Muslims to nominate their own nominees on the committee and further expresses its opinion that it is the duty of the All-India Muslim League, consistent with its recent pronouncements on the subject and the promises held out on the subject by the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, to support the Muslims of Rajkot and therefore, it should immediately take steps for enforcing the demands of the Rajkot Muslims to have their own nominees on the proposed Reforms Committee and urges it to resort to direct action if the demands are not conceded forthwith. This Committee assures the All-India Muslim League Council that it will take a prominent part in any measure of direct action that may be proposed to be undertaken by the Council.

ARYA SATYAGRAHA

Meeting Of Executive

SHOLAPUR, April 6.

The emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Aryan League concluded their first day's sitting after continuous five hours' deliberations.

The proceedings are kept a closely guarded secret but it is understood that the committee reviewed the whole situation in view of the latest developments and prepared drafts of several important resolutions in connection with the satyagraha movement.

Some prominent members are proceeding to Gulbarga to-morrow and the next meeting of the Committee will take place here on Saturday after their return, when final decisions will be taken, which will have important bearing on the future of the movement—United Press.

PROGRESS OF SATYAGRAHA

Reviewed By Aryan League Executive

SHOLAPUR, April 6.

The special meeting of the executive of the International Aryan League commenced here at 1 p.m. to-day with Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta (Speaker of the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly), President, in the chair.

Prominent among those present

(Continued on page 8, column 4.)

Mahatma And Punjab Politicals

Correspondence With Sir Sikandar: Probability Of Visit To Province On Way To Frontier

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, April 7.

It appears Gandhiji has been in correspondence with Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Punjab Premier, regarding the release of political prisoners confined in the Punjab Jails. These prisoners some of whom were transferred from Andamans and had gone on hunger-strike gave it up on his instruction. Since then Mahatma has been writing to the Punjab Government for their release.

It is understood the Punjab Premier has written to Gandhiji that the atmosphere in the province did not warrant premature releases of political prisoners as in his view, the political prisoners released earlier have not helped to improve the situation in this Province but have worsened it.

Of late Gandhiji's hand had been too full with Rajkot and other affairs but the Mahatma does not seem to have forgotten the political prisoners behind prison bars and his correspondence with both the Punjab and Bengal Governments continue.

VISIT TO PUNJAB

Talks in the Assembly Lobby indicate that it has been suggested to Mahatmaji that he should pay an early visit to the Punjab and discuss matters personally with the Punjab Premier. Gandhiji's preoccupations, particularly regarding Rajkot, preclude possibility of his visit to Punjab at this juncture but when matters are calmer, he may stay in the Punjab for a few days prior to his visit to the Frontier. At present his programme is uncertain except for the fact that he leaves for Rajkot to-night.

Paving Way To Federation

Sequel To Linlithgow-Mahatma Talks: Effect On States

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

All New Delhi is enquiring what the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi could have been talking about. Surely it cannot be the minor issue of Rajkot alone. The general impression is that the wider issue of responsible Government for the people of the States and the problem of Federation must have been discussed in the light of what has happened at Rajkot.

How rapidly things are moving may be judged from the fact that only this week the Prime Minister of a prominent State on a visit to Delhi told me that his State had no objection to send elected representatives to the Federal Legislature. He was not quite so definite about the claim for responsible government, but I could see that it would not be long before he conciled himself to it.

Col. Beck For Warsaw

LONDON, April 7.

Col. Beck left for Warsaw on the completion of negotiations for a Pact of Mutual Assistance.—Reuter.

Albanian Proposals

ROME, April 7.

An official communique issued here late this afternoin states that the cities of Santiqua-Ranti, Valona, Durazzo and Giovanni De Medua have been completely occupied.

A mission of Plenipotentiaries sent by King Zog conferred with General Guzzeni and submitted proposals from King Zog. These have been transmitted to Rome. —Reuter.

PEACE MOVE

TIRANA.—It is reported to have accepted the Albanian counter-proposals and the Albanian Delegation has left for Durazzo to arrange for cessation of hostilities.—Reuter.

NO RESISTANCE

LONDON:—A communique issued by the Italian Embassy in London late this afternoon states that Indian cmf vmf vmfvbgvvv that Italian troops are now proceeding interior and meeting slight opposition from irregular bands, but the Albanian army is offering no resistance in any sector. Italian 'planes are dropping hundreds of thousands of leaflets stating that Italian troops will be withdrawn as soon as the disturbances which occurred during the last few days have disappeared.

The communique adds that no bombs were dropped on the civil population.

The statement regarding the Albanian Army is not borne out in a semi-official statement issued earlier by the Albanian Press Bureau in Tirana which declared, "No Italian soldier has been able to remain on our territory owing to the ferocious resistance of the troops and the Albanian people, whose morale remains excellent in spite of the inequality of the opposing forces."

LONDON NOT SURPRISED!

LONDON:—News of Italian armed intervention in Albania

(Continued on page 18, column 3)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Gujarati Graduate Bramin girl seeks Matrimony. Please apply with Photo and details Box No. 11609 "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted a Goanese compounder immediately. Apply personally Electro Medical Syndicate Ollengal Building, Opp. Tilak Bridge Dadar. (11611)

Wanted influential and hard-working men to take up our Agency for Life business on attractive terms. Please apply to Volkart Brothers, Branch Managers, Winterthur Swiss Life Assurance Company, Ltd., P. O. Box No. 199, Bombay. (11574)

Wanted Managers, Organisers. Inspectors. Accountants and Clerks for our proposed offices to be opened in Indian States. Salary according to qualifications. T. A. according to rules. Apply on prescribed forms which can be had on remitting Rs. 1-4-0 by money order to the Legal Reserve Insurance Co., Limited Jammu. (Kashmir State.) Chairman, Major General Rai Bahadur Dewan Bishan Dass C.S.I., C.I.E., Ex-Prime Minister Jammu. (11586)

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Banking concern to invest loan to everybody without security. Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (10799)

Wanted An Office Assistant For an Estate near Bombay. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience, qualification, and least salary expected to Box No. 11605, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted 25 Candidates for training as Telegraphists and Stationmasters. Particulars on 5 annas postage. Bombay Telegraph Training Institute, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (11577)

Sarvajanik Law College, Surat— Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 20th April, 1939 for the post of full time Professor of Law to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. The appointment will be on probation up to 31st March, 1940. (10826)

Wanted immediately person knowing English and having good experience of forward and ready cotton business. Apply stating age, experience and least salary expected Box No. 11602, "Bombay Chronicle."

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Highly Experienced Montessorian seeks employment as teacher tutor or companion. Box No. 11608, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Hornby Building, 174 Hornby Road, above Abdulla Company Office, residential rooms with lift rent 15/- to 30/- apply Cassinath Office. 19, Bastion Road, 'Phone 20357. (11595)

To Let—Decent and airy Blocks and Rooms. At Wassiamull Building, Charni Road Junction, Grant Road. Apply: "D" Block, 5th floor, or Messrs Wassiamull Assomull and Co., Kalbadevi Road, T. No. 21338. (11579)

To let—Ground Floor of Kennya Cottage, Ghod Bunder Road, Opp. Govt. Aerodrome, Juhu. Rent Rs. 70/- per month. Apply Air Services of India Ld. Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate St. (10970)

68. FLATS TO LET

Available in Holland House, Colaba Causeway, (next to Majestic Hotel) very comfortable flats of 2 bedrooms and a large drawing and dining room. The flats will be done up to tenants' requirements. Rents reasonable. Apply Mr. Mistri. Bombay House, Bruce Street. (10934)

Small and terrace flats in Ahmed Chamber, newly built on up-to-date style with automatic lift. Near Regal Cinema, Apollo Bunder, high locality, comfortable residential accommodation. Rents moderate. View premises or 'phone 23152. (11568)

Nepean Sea Road, Cassinath Hall 2nd Floor flat unique situation facing sea hall dining three bedrooms servants quarters garages apply Mali on premises 'Phone 20357. (11596)

70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

To let Parekh Wadi Bungalow near Central Bank. Sandhurst Road either whole or in parts for office or residential purposes. Apply landlord there. (11584)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

To Let at Juhu for the Season or on a long Lease ground floor of a spacious Bungalow on the Sea front fully furnished with a Garage. Excellent situation. Apply 11597, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted—1000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought Reading, Crystal Gazing, Auto-Suggestion, etc., by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp. Prof. Rudra, 1005 Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (11536)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly, our make according latest researches. Re. 1/4 per tube. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11366)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Astrology: Apply To Bhagini Shri Devi Jupiter Astrological Bureau: Post Box No. 5532, Bombay. Send your Horoscope or time and date of birth and year or palm print. Fee Rs. 10 in advance. (11606).

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for silk and woollen goods. Pay and allowance Rs. 150. Bonus extra. Particulars free. Apply for terms:—Purisons Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (11523)

Wanted Agents of either sex for silks. Pay 60 plus allowance. Bonus extra. Arvind Textiles, Ludhiana. (11592)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans? Monday to Friday five persons received Loans on mere Promissory Notes! Certificates with names and addresses as open proofs! No double Pro-Notes! No heavy interest! Just come and read Hundreds of Certificates! Sunday and Holidays open. Agents also required on handsome Commission. Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, Balaram House, Charni Road Junction, Grant Road, opposite Hardinge. (11610)

387. TYPEWRITERS

Empire Typewriter Co., 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, repairs, overhauls and rebuilds Typewriters (all makes) under expert supervision of Late Foreman, Remington Rand. (11531)

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Auction Sales

Sale on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. at 3-30 p. m at the Godown at Mahomedan Street, near Madanpura, Ripon Road:— 1 Calender Machine 3 Rollers, 1 Folding Machine (Coopers Patent) and 1 Dynamo 20 B.H.P. of Crompton Parkinson.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods removed at the expense of the buyers within three days of the sale.

WEEKLY SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1939, at 3 p. m. at the Rooms of the undersigned, 123, Medows Street.

By order of the party concerned:—

1 Case 19 pieces Ladies handbags of Messrs. Reith & Kopp.

Shooting trophies belonging to a European Gentleman, comprising:—Panher and Jackal Heads, Chinkara and Black Buck skulls with horns, skins, etc.

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1 Milners safe 36", 1 J. P. Safe Depot safe 30", Chesterfield suits, writing table, revolving and tilting office chair, folding chairs, electric clock by Eastern Watch, wall clocks, etc

Miscellaneous articles:—Godrej steel file cupboard, Singer sewing machine, one Vielophone, Remington typewriter No. 16, and household furniture.

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123, Medows Street. Bombay.

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Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co

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Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Nagoo Laxman Kamthe, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, 12th April 1939 at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title, interest and share of the insolvent abovenamed in the lands bearing different survey numbers situate at Chambli, Tq: Purandhar, Dist. Poona.

For further particulars please apply to

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE ETC., OF ALEXANDRA BAR.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Eruchshaw Shapurji Bengali, Proprietor, Alexandra Bar, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, 11th April, 1939, at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.) at Frere Road, Opp. G. P. O. the entire stock-in-trade, furniture etc., of the Bar, Billiard and Restaurant, and the Official Assignee will confirm the final offer at his office in High Court on Tuesday 18th April 1939 at 1-0 p. m. (S. T.)

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Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on Friday the 14th April 1939 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by public auction in their Rooms the following furniture etc., belonging to an European Gentleman & ors.

Dining table, Chairs, Glass Cabinet, Sideboard, Sofas, Book case, Bridge-table Teak beds, Spring mattress, Dressing table, Almirahs, Chest drawers, Cupboards, Carpets, Paintings, Plated & Crockery ware, etc.

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SIX GREAT ACKNOWLEDGED MASTERPIECES FROM WORLD'S FOREMOST STUDIOS

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SUNDAY: 9TH APRIL:

MAY TIME

Starring:
NELSON EDDY—JEANETTE MACDONALD

MONDAY: 10TH APRIL:

LOST HORIZON

Starring:
RONALD COLMAN—JANE WYATT

TUESDAY: 11TH APRIL:

WAY OUT WEST

with LAUREL & HARDY

WEDNESDAY: 12TH APRIL:

MOONLIGHT SONATA

Starring:
PADEREWESKI—CHARLES FARRELL

THURSDAY: 13TH APRIL:

THEODORA GOES WILD

Starring:
IRENE DUNNE—MELVYN DOUGLAS

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2-27

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SECOND WEEK

WADIAS'

Jungle King

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featuring:—

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MEHRU (GORILLA)

Director:— NARI GHADIALI | *Supervision:—* HOMI WADIA

Lamington

--LAMINGTON ROAD--

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, MONDAY

FOUR SHOWS DAILY

2-30, 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15

JOIN HANDS WITH THE PRESS & PUBLIC TO APPLAUD IT

Professor A. C. Bannerjee, who will preside over the Mathematics Section of the Indian Science Congress.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid, who is appointed Architectural Assistant in the British Office of Works.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. As in Delhi I 10-0 Broadcast of Prof. Potdar's address at Marathi Literacy Conference, Ahmednagar (after relay from Delhi). 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I 1-0 Market rates. 244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s) 5-30 Mr. Talyarkhan's comments on Aga Khan hockey 2-30 records 7-30 Market rates.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-0 p.m. Variety 1-17 Dance music 1-30 For you, Madam! 2-5 Records 5-0 Records 5-30 For countryside 6-30 Ishar Ahmad 6-55 Renuka Roy 7-10 Nama Kirtan, by Bhattacharya 8-5 Poets and poems, by Sm. Radharani Devi 9-5 Jack Redgate: Baritone 9-20 Orchestra Interlude 9-30 Patter 9-45 Dancing to music of Roy Fox.

Calcutta—II Programme

41.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 p.m. As in Calcutta I 9-10 Jaharlal Mukherjee 9-30 Ashalata 9-50 For Oriya listeners.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Radio Orchestra 8-5 Nasir Khan 8-30 Sitar recital 8-35 Shirinbai 9-10 R R. Chowdhry 9-25 Indrabai and R R Chowdhry 9-35 Ata Muhammad 9-40 Shirinbai. 12-0 noon. Rajkumari of Benares. 1-0 p.m. Picturesques 6-10 Shirinbai 6-20 Nasir Khan 6-35 Gat Tora on Tabla 6-40 R R Chowdhry 6-55 Radio Orchestra 7-0 Indrabai and R R Chowdhry 7-15 For villagers only 8-0 History in making 8-15 R R Chowdhry 8-30 Shirinbai 8-55 Nasir Khan 9-0 Prem Shringari 9-50 Surbahar recital 10-0 Religion, I 10-15 R R Chowdhry 10-30 Duet by Chowdhry and Indrabai 10-40 Bageshri on the clarionet 10-45 Nasir Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi I 6-10 Delhi radio orchestra 6-20 R R Chowdhry 6-35 Shirinbai of Gwalior 6-50 Alap and Gat of Sudh Kalyan on the Sarangi 6-55 Nasir Khan 7-15 Shirinbai 7-30 Nasir Khan 7-50 Duet by Indrabai and R R Chowdhry 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I 9-50 Grand symphony orchestra 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I 10-15 Kaye Grant (Soprano) 10-35 Lina Chappell: Piano.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 2.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. K V Rao, Jalatarangam 5-30 S Somasundaram: Vocal 6-0 Rahim Ali Hindustani Vocal music 6-30 Carnatic Orchestra 6-45 S Somasundaram: Vocal 7-0 R K Venkatarama Sastry: Violin 7-15 Sages in stone, 1 7-30 Shrimati Dharmambal Vocal 8-30 L Subrahmanya Sastri of Shermadevi: Veena 9-20 Among the nations, 1 9-30 Dance to these if you can 10-15 A S Theodore: Tenor 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

6-0 Tiruppugaz 6-10 Land mortgage Banks (Tamil) by G Padmanaba Mudaliar 6-20 Kamba Ramayanam 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I 9-35 L Subrahmanya Sastri of Shermadevi: Veena. 0Mo If aee01:-e i .,24f. o1fl1,4

Lahore—Programme

270 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Sudhir Khastgir 6-10 Budh Singh Tan 6-30 Shamshad Begam 6-40 Sudhir Khastgir 6-50 Budh Singh Tan 7-0 For countryside 7-45 Budh Singh Tan 8-0 History in making (Relayed from Delhi) 8-15 Meri Jan Kis Ne Li (Hindustani) by Syed Imtiaz Ali Taj 8-55 Sudhir Khastgir 9-5 Shamshad Begam 9-45 Interlude 9-50 Umra Zia Begam and Shamshad Begam: Duet 10-5 AIR Voice Orchestra 10-10 Budh Singh Tan 10-30 Umra Zia Begam and Party 10-45 Ahmadi Khan 10-50 Shamshad Begam.

Lucknow—Programme

293 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 Krishnabai of Allahabad 6-20 Ravindra Nath Verma 6-40 Shyamabai of Benares 7-0 For children 7-30 Krishnabai of Allahabad 7-55 Bhola Nath Bhattacharya 8-0 History in making, by Prof Mohammad Mujeeb (Relayed from Delhi) 8-15 Ravindra Nath Verma 8-30 Sanyukta Swaymber 8-45 Durga on Sarangi 8-50 Shyambai of Benares 9-50 Alphabets 10-5 Krishnabai of Allahabad 10-25 Ravindra Verma 10-35 Shyamabai of Benares.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. Khabare Atare An hour for villagers 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

B. B. C. Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Violoncello recital by Vivian Joseph 7-50 Floor show 8-30 Edna's fruit hat 9-0 Recital by South African Artists 9-30 News 9-45 BBC Men's chorus 10-20 Sports news.

IS MAHATMA GANDHI'S LIFE INSURABLE?

On the eve of historic Rajkot fast Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a statement said: "A breach of promise shakes me to my root, especially when I am in any way connected with the author of the breach and if it cost my life, which after all at the age of 70 has no insurance value, I shall most willingly give it in order to secure due performance of a sacred and solemn promise."

To his countrymen the life of Gandhiji is invaluable and India cannot think of any assessment of the value of Gandhiji's life in terms of money. But the question of an insurance policy on the life of Gandhiji can be discussed from an impersonal, scientific point of view The "Insurance World" requested an eminent Actuary (Fellow) to ascertain the premium at which a policy could be issued on Gandhiji's life. Here is the quotation:

Normal mortality above age 70 years.

According to Oriental experience (Vaidyanathan) actual deaths abou 105.4 per cent of deaths expected by OM (5) Table. Normal mortality above age 70 has been assumed to be OM (5) with 5 years added to the age.

Gandhiji's blood pressure—systolic 160 m.m., diastolic 90 m.m.

Normal blood pressure—systolic about 137 m.m., diastolic about 87 m.m.

Departure from normal diastolic: + 3 m.m., Departure from normal systolic: + 23 m.m.

From a table published by Hunter in J.I.A. Vol. LXV pp. 78 (the data collected from the experience of New York Life 1923-32) in the case of above departures from normal blood pressure the ratio of actual to expected deaths would be 132 per cent. The experience of the Metropolitan of New York (1922-31) giving the departures from average Systolic B. P. gives the ratio of the actual to expected deaths as 148 per cent.

In the present calculation it is assumed that the ratio of actual to expected deaths would be about 200 per cent.

On this basis the premium for a 10 years' Double Endowment Assurance (sum assured Rs. 1,000 on death or Rs. 2,000 on survival) comes to Rs. 305-6-0, the normal premium for the same age being Rs. 203-14-0.—"Insurance World".

Revolution in Indian Films!

Lovely LEELA DESAI gives a striking performance and displays her genuine dancing talents!

"DUSHMAN" BECOMES THE TRUE FRIEND OF INDIA

In Modern Indian Journalism, lot of Publicity Hokum labelled with "Candid-Film Criticism" is witnessed. Healthy and constructive Film criticism is rarely witnessed: Here is an impartial and critical review of New Theatres' latest hit "DUSHMAN" now running at Krishna written by a Professor who quite well understands the film craft in true sense and the public taste as well.

By Prof. HARIN C. JOSHI, M.A.

I have seen several of New Theatres' great pictures and I must say that I have liked them.

But your latest picture 'Dushman' is something unique, something the like of which we have not seen in India. That is my only excuse in writing this letter of appreciation.

I am positive that 'Dushman' will make screen history. It may even revolutionise our standards of criticism of Indian films. Gone are the days when we used to talk of disparagingly of Indian films, as though they were a hotch-potch of a collection of a few scenes.

There is a heavenly harmony about the whole picture. And I am glad to see our film critics have also hailed it in similar terms. I see that some of them have said that it compares very favourably with some of Hollywood's best.

New Theatres can justly be proud of being not merely leading producers of quality pictures but pioneers showing the way to others.

And New Theatres must give due credit to Nitin Bose for this historic achievement of his. He has shown unmistakably that he is "the" director who knows what direction is, how best to get the best out of his artistes and technicians Nitin Bose is himself a master technician.

For the uniformly good performances of all the artistes, not merely the stars, Nitin Bose deserves congratulations. For who expected Saigal to play so well? I have seen Saigal in several pictures. I have liked his singing, he is a master in that art but I am afraid I cannot say the same thing of his acting. In this picture, it is a new Saigal.

The hand of the master is seen in other aspects of the film. I am afraid this will be a long letter if I were to mention all these. But I cannot omit the mention of scenario. It is so well constructed that I wonder if anybody else in India has achieved anything similar to it. Especially is this important when we see the story.

Some of the situations are simply wonderful. Finally I ask you to accept the congratulations of an ardent Indian cine fan.

"NAV-JEEVAN is to be welcomed as one of the pioneering attempts to use the Screen for Brightening our lives and Lightening our worries . . . . . ."

"WELL-SELECTED WITH AN EYE FOR SUBTLE HUMOUR"

IN THESE WORDS

The "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" HAS PRAISED

"HANSA has a simple Charm and one of the most Bewitching smiles on the Indian Screen....."

SCREENLAND'S FIRST POPULAR LAUGH-RIOT

NAV-JEEVAN

NOW IN THE 3rd WEEK

"BOMBAY TALKIES deserve Congratulations for acquiring HANSA and SHUKUL" Says "FREE PRESS JOURNAL."

CO-STARRING:

HANSA

THE PRIDE OF MAHARASHTRA Yet Another NEW STAR from BOMBAY TALKIES!

AND

RAMA SHUKUL

THE YOUTH FROM THE U P. who WON Universal Applause in "BHABI"

Supported By:—

MUMTAZ ALI
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Just a few of the many ATTRACTIONS that Await You in NAV-JEEVAN:

5 SONGS OF HANSA 3 ALLURING DANCE DUETS

AND

"RANI BALA'S Dance Fully comparable with the Dances of Udaya Shankar and Simkie....."
—The "TIMES of INDIA."

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15, and 10 P.M.

Saturdays Sundays & Holidays Matinee at 1-45 p. m.

ROXY

WARM RECEPTION TO "BIRTH OF SHIVAJI"

Enthusiastic crowds of Bombayites filled "CENTRAL" Theatre to its fullest capacity when MINERVA'S Historical Hit: "BIRTH OF SHIVAJI" was released there yesterday.

"This is one of the finest historical we have seen." was their unanimous verdict.

The GREAT HISTORICAL FILM THAT WILL MAKE HISTORY

Birth of Shivaji

Directed By:— K. DHAIBER.

Story By:— S. A. SHUKLA.

Starring:— Flashing AMEENA, S. BABURAO, Mrs. VIMALA VASISHTHA, ATHAVALE, JADHAVRAO, MARUTIRAO PEHELWAN, MASTER BALKRISHNA, K. DHAIBER.

NOW DRAWING PACKED HOUSES AT

CENTRAL

DAILY AT 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Matinee To-day, To-morrow, on Monday and on Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

SEE IT TO-DAY WITH YOUR FRIENDS!

FAMILY CIRCLE:—A special portion of the Balcony is reserved as FAMILY CIRCLE at annas 14 only. Single gents not admitted in Family Circle. Advance booking arranged for seats in Family Circle and above.

Booking: CALCUTTA FILM EXCHANGE, Bombay 4.

India Must Take Up Cause Of Nationals In Kenya

EMPLOY METHODS WHICH BROUGHT ZANZIBAR TO TERMS, SAYS PANDYA

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, April 6.

The need for the Indians in India to agitate for the cause of their brethren in Kenya and bring pressure upon the India Government to impress upon the British Government the necessity of giving equal treatment to Kenya Indians, was stressed by Mr. J. B. Pandya, member of the Kenya Council, and a prominent citizen of the Indian Community in Kenya, speaking at a public meeting held at the Tilak Memorial Hall last evening.

Dr. R. P. Paranjapye, ex-member of the Secretary of State for India's Council, was in the chair.

Mr. Pandya said that the way in which the white races were discriminated from the coloured races in Kenya and the way in which legal disabilities were imposed upon Indians was a clear insult to Indians as a race, and India ought to feel it as keenly as the Indians in Kenya felt it.

The plentiful and fertile highlands of Kenya, said Mr. Pandya, which had been reserved only for the white people, had been so reserved in the beginning on the pretext of administrative convenience. But the arrangement was now being made permanent by an Order-in-Council.

The Europeans who were privileged to the use and enjoyment of these highlands, observed Mr. Pandya, were not Britishers alone. They included the French, Germans, Dutch and even Turks. All these people who had come to settle in Kenya long after the Indians had settled there were given a preference simply because their skin was white, and the rights of the Indians were flouted merely because they happened to be coloured races.

THE REMEDY

Proceeding Mr. Pandya recalled how the successful boycott of Zanzibar cloves by nationalist India had helped to solve the problem of Zanzibar Indians, and suggested that if India could take up the cause of Kenya Indians in similar manner their plight would be stopped.

Replying to a question from Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Pandya stated that Kenya was defended by Indian Army.

Dr. Paranjapye in his presidential remarks suggested that, the Indians in Kenya should win over the native Indians and present a united front. If there broke out a war Britain would need India's help to defend Kenya and India could at that time compel Britain to do justice to Indians in Kenya.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale proposed a vote of thanks and the meeting terminated.

EUROPEAN WRESTLERS ON TOUR

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Sind), April 4.

Felino Quaglia, with his troupe of International wrestlers, broke journey here on Saturday and gave remarkable exhibition of All-in wrestling on April 1 and 2, which was greatly appreciated by the civil and military wrestling fans.

The troupe is on its way to Karachi to participate in a Wrestling Tournament, commencing from Thursday, April 6, in the All-India Industrial Exhibition wrestling arena.

In an interview Felino Quaglia, manager and promoter said that the object of their tour was to show Indians the International style of wrestling and to secure Indian pahelwans for his troupe to compete in the Olympic Championship Wrestling Tournament.

Felino Quaglia's party consits of the following well-known International wrestlers, who have toured India. Ceylon, Australia and the Far East during the last few years:—

Michael Gill, England.
Yegi Goldstein, Palestine.
Tony Lamaro, Italy.
Atry Consel, Australia.
Kerogenco, Czechoslovakia.
"King-Kong", Hungary.
And the Afghan "Sandow."

CEYLON SWIMMERS FOR BOMBAY

The Otter Aquatic Club a most energetic and a well-organied amateur swimming Club having its headquarters in Colombo, Ceylon is sending out a representative team of Swimmers to Bombay.

TO MEET BOMBAY'S BEST

This will be the first opportunity that this great sporting centre will have of seeing a team of Ceylon swimmers in action, for this is the first occasion on which a organised team of swimmers is leaving the island. Bombay's best swimmers will swim and dive against the visitors and a very fine programme indeed has been arranged for the opening gala which is scheduled to take place at the C.C.I. Pool on Sunday the 23rd instant at 9-45 p.m.

Included amongst the Ceylon swimmers is Frank Swan, 22 years old, who is the outstanding swimmer in Ceylon being the present champion and record holder of the 100 yards, 220 yards and the two miles open sea swim and having represented Ceylon at the British Empire Games held in Sydney last year.

Buster Schofield (19 years old) must share with Swan, the Ceylon swimming honours being the record holder of the 440 yards free-style and runner-up for the 220 yards freestyle championship of Ceylon, won the two miles open sea Swim in 1938.

Most of the other members of the team, are Ceylon Amateur Swimming Champions and divers.

Further advice concerning the programmes which are being arranged for the team will be published in these columns in due course.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, April 7.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	94	63	—	—	—
Amraoti	103	73	—	—	—
Akola	101	72	—	—	—
Ahmedabad	99	68	—	—	—
Ajmer	88	70	—	—	—
Ahmednagar	98	67	—	—	—0.1
Ambala	87	57	0.2	0.3	+0.2
Allahabad	97	66	0.4	0.4	+0.4
Benares	92	67	—	—	—
Bareilly	91	66	—	—	—
BOMBAY	87	73	—	—	—
Bangalore	89	72	—	—	—0.1
Bhopal	94	64	—	—	—
Baroda	99	63	—	—	—
Belgaum	95	65	—	—	—0.2
Bahawalpore	87	58	—	—	—0.1
Bijapur	99	74	—	—	—0.1
Bellary	101	81	—	—	—0.1
Bhavnagar	97	69	—	—	—
Chittagong	88	76	—	—	—0.6
Calcutta	93	67	1.4	1.4	+1.3
Cuttack	98	74	—	—	—0.2
Cawnpore	99	69	—	—	—
Calicut	93	78	—	—	—0.1
Colombo	87	75	—	2.2	+0.9
Cheerapunji	73	58	0.1	0.1	—1.7
Cocanada	91	78	—	—	—0.1
Cochin	88	73	0.2	1.1	+0.4
Dehra Dun	80	53	0.1	0.1	—
Delhi	91	65	—	—	—0.1
Dehra I. Khan	86	54	—	—	—0.2
Darjeeling	63	46	0.1	0.1	—0.3
Desa	96	65	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	0.8	0.8	+0.2
Fort Sandeman	71	47	—	0.3	—
Gorakhpur	99	65	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	100	76	—	—	—0.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	95	63	—	—	—
Indore	93	61	—	—	—
Jhansi	95	71	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	97	66	—	—	—
Jacobabad	94	62	—	—	—
Jaipur	90	63	—	—	—
Karachi	91	67	—	—	—
Kodaikanal	68	54	0.2	0.2	—0.8
Khandwa	100	71	—	—	—
Lucknow	96	66	—	—	—0.1
Ludhiana	88	54	0.2	0.2	—0.1
Lahore	86	52	T	—	—0.1
Lyallpur	88	52	—	—	—0.2
Multan	87	55	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	91	72	—	—	—0.1
Madras	92	79	—	—	—
Marmagoa	86	75	—	—	—
Malegaon	103	66	—	—	—
Mussoorie	57	37	0.2	0.3	—
Mahableshwar	85	64	—	—	—0.1
Murree	51	35	T	0.9	—0.2
Mount Abu	77	62	—	—	—
Masulipatam	—	90	86	—	—0.1
Masulipatam	90	80	—	—	—0.1
Mangalore	90	77	—	—	—
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.1
Mercara	84	64	—	—	—0.1
Nagpur	98	67	0.1	0.1	—
Ootacamund	70	50	—	—	—0.4
Patna	89	67	0.1	0.1	+0.1
Peshawar	79	59	—	—	—0.5
Poona	97	59	—	—	—0.1
Pachmarhi	89	81	—	—	—
Port Blair	87	78	—	—	—0.1
Quetta	61	40	—	0.4	—
Rawalpindi	73	45	—	0.7	+0.2
Ratnagiri	85	74	—	—	—
Rajkot	97	63	—	—	—
Sialkot	73	65	—	—	—0.2
Sholapur	101	74	—	—	—
Shillong	77	57	—	—	—1.0
Simla	56	36	0.2	0.4	—
Surat	98	72	—	—	—
Salem	98	73	—	—	—0.3
Trichinopoly	100	81	—	—	—
Trivandrum	88	77	0.1	0.5	—0.2
Vizagapatam	88	79	—	—	—0.1

T indicate rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-4-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.12 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb at 8 a.m. 73.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 degrees 0.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.1 degrees 1.5 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 151 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-4-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1650 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 9h 43mts. (I.S.T.) on Thursday the 6th April. 1939

MAZAGAON YOUNG CRICKETERS WIN

The Mazagaon Young Cricketers, Mazagaon, defeated the New Young Friends, (Girgaum) in a match played at the B. P. T. Maidan, Mazagaon, on Sunday, by 61 runs and won the challenge cup also.

Winning the toss, the Mazagaon Young Cricketers compiled a total of 160 runs for the loss of 9 wickets and declared. Ramchandra Koli being their top scorer. his 64 including four hits to the boundary. The New Young Friends replied with 99, Chavan contributing 40 runs. Captain R. B. Vaity, of Young Cricketers took 6 wickets for 36 runs.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

ADMINISTRATION OF C. P. CAPITAL

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, April 6.

I understand on reliable authority that Congress Ministry is overhauling Nagpur Administration and replacing it with Indians.

Mr. S. N. Mehta will succeed Mr. Maclenagham as Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur. Mr. G. S. Bhall, will succeed Mr. C D. Deshmukh as Finance Secretary, who has been transferred to Central Government, Thakur Jugalkishore will succeed Mr. Oakley as District Superintendent of Police, Nagpur. Mr. Arjunsingh will succeed Rai Bahadur Tarachand proceeding on leave.

With these changes practically the Nagpur administration will have been entrusted to Indians.

REORGANIZING MUNICIPAL TAXATION

Calcutta Corporation Official On Special Mission To England

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 30.

"Municipal taxation and collection system can be thoroughly reorganised in the Calcutta Corporation", declared Mr. Arun Kumar Basu, when I saw him off at the Victoria Station on his way back home.

Arun Basu is the product of the Calcutta University, where he obtained his B.Sc. degree. He is a Sub-Assessor of the Calcutta Corporation, which granted him a year's leave last year to proceed to London to study Rating and Valuation.

"I had great difficulty in getting practical training in any of the English Boroughs", said Mr. Basu, until I met Mr. Krishna Menon (Secretary of the India League), who is a member of the Borough of St. Pancras. Mr. Menon tried his best to obtain practical training in his Borough. But he did not succeed. However, he took me round to Dr. Katial, the present Mayor of Finsbury, who was then the Deputy Mayor in that Borough. Dr. Katial promptly responded to my request and I must frankly say that but for his timely help I would have been returning to Calcutta without any practical knowledge of the subject, which I came to study'.

Mr. Basu has not only taken training in the Finsbury Borough, but through its officials, he was successful in visiting different Councils in the County of Surrey. During the day he had to undergo practical training at all these places whereas practically every evening was spent in attending

(Continued in column 3.)

(Continued from column 2.)

the College of Estate Management.

Mr. Basu is the first Indian to obtain a certificate from the College in local taxation and in valuation for Rating. He has passed the examination of the Institute, which has given him the diploma of Associate Membership.

Mr. Basu is reaching Calcutta by the end of April.

SITARA

NEW ENTERTAINMENT HISTORY BEGINS WITH EVEREST'S

Sitara

A GYPSY MUSICAL

Directed and Produced By: EZRA MIR

COMING SOON AT

Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD

Released thru' CALCUTTA FILM EXCHANGE

HERE SHE COMES! THE FIGHTING FURY!

Daughter Of The Marathas

WITH GANPATRAO BODAS, GANGUBAI, P. SAMANT

Produced and Directed By: P. S. TALGERI

FROM TO-DAY, SATURDAY 8TH APRIL

MAJESTIC

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45

Booking:—
PEERLESS PICTURES,
116, Charni Rd., BOMBAY 4.

WHEN YOU WILL SEE

"D...U...S...H...M...A....N"

YOU WILL DISCOVER A NEW

YOU!

BECAUSE HERE IS THE MOST THRILLING, SURGING LOVE STORY EVER TOLD BEFORE!.....

8 EIGHTH Dignified WEEK

IN INDIA'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SMASH OF THE YEAR

'Dushman'

(The "ENEMY")

STARRING:—

SAIGAL
LEELA DESAI
NAJAM, JAGDEESH,
PRITHVIRAJ, B. A., NEMO
& DEOBALA.

★

KRISHNA
TALKIES ::: DUBASH THEATRE

Photography & Direction By:
Sjt. NITIN BOSE

★

Music:—
Sjt. PUNKAJ MULLICK.

★

Time:—
4-30—7-15—&—10 P. M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

NINTH — 9TH WEEK

RISING — HUNS PICTURE

Universally Popular!

BABURAO PENDHARKAR,
INDIRA WADKAR,
MEENAKSHI, SALVI,
MALVANKAR, BABY VIMAL

Written By: KHANDEKAR
Directed By: WINAYAK

A SUPREME RELEASE!—

DEVATA
AT
WEST-END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45
ANOTHER ZENANA SHOW
AT 1-45 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL.

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

ISA MIRANDA, WHO OWES THE START OF HER FILM CAREER TO POSING FOR ARTISTS, DOES IT AGAIN IN "HOTEL IMPERIAL", HER AMERICAN DEBUT FILM.
WE'LL USE A DOUBLE FOR YOU IN THE FLYING SHOTS
ROSCOE TURNER, THE FAMOUS PILOT, IS ACTING IN "FLIGHT AT MIDNIGHT"— AND IS NOT ALLOWED TO FLY UNTIL THE PICTURE IS FINISHED.
LAUGHS FROM the PREVIEWS
MY NAME IS MILLIE GRASSE ... BUT JUST CALL ME MILLIE AND CUT THE GRASS!
HONOLULU

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 4, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 17, 1358
Parsi: Avan 5, 1308
Hightide: 2-14 15-06
Lowtide: 8-14 20-55
Sunrise: 6h 29m
Sunset: 6h 54m
Easter: Public Holiday Banks closed.
S. S. 'Strathallan' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Monday, April 10.

Easter: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for United States of America per s.s. 'Pres. Garfield' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Alavi' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Monday, the 10th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia and New Zealand per s.s. 'Ormonde' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Rajputana' via Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

MAILS FROM UNITED STATES

Mails from United States of America for India were not received ex s.s. 'Comorin' which arrived in Bombay on the 7th instant.

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

That "Revolutions have done more harm than good to Humanity" will be the subject of a debate in Muslim Students' Union, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. Mr. S. M. Tyab will propose and Mr. T. F. Menon will oppose the proposition. Miss Nariman, General Secretary of Bombay Presidency Social Service Federation, will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

NEW EMPIRE—"Golwyn Follies" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Thanks for Everything". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wings of the Navy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Morocco". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
NOVELTY—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
METRO—"Out West with the Hardys" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 1-45 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Public spirited citizens are requested to inform Miss P. N. Nariman, the Joint Hon. Secretary about insanitary houses or localities in any part of the City, and the matter will be promptly attended. Communication address: 207, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

KHAR BALKAN-JI-BARI

Mr. Prabhulal Upadhyaya will entertain Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari children with stories etc., at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, on Sunday, April 9, at 8-30 a.m.

ALL INDIA S. S. JAIN CONFERENCE

An annual session of the General Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 1 p.m. at 170, Kandawati, Seth Meghji Thobhan Jain Dharma Sthanak.

SAWAI GANDHARVA, one of the artistes who will appear in a concert on the 15th inst. in aid of Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Fund.

Bombay Literacy Campaign

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee, writes:

A branch office of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee has been opened at Damodar Hall, Parel, to expedite the work of the Campaign in the North of Bombay. The office will remain open from 8 a.m. to 11 a. m. and from 4-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. All organisers and volunteers working in the F. and G. Wards are requested to report at this office for their day-to-day requirements and instructions. Those who wish to assist the Campaign should please come and enrol their names at this office immediately.

'C' WARD WORKERS' MEETING FOR LITERACY DRIVE

A meeting of all the 'C' Ward political, social and gymnastic institutions and associations will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, to discuss about the Literacy Campaign Organisation in 'G' Ward and how to carry on the work. All the Presidents and Secretaries of the above associations and institutions are requested to attend the meeting.

MARWARI KARYAKARTA SAMMELAN

To consider the question of establishing a branch of Marwari Karyakarta Sammelan in Bombay a meeting of the Marwari workers will be held to-day (Saturday) at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Dhuralal Sharma of Calcutta is in Bombay for this purpose.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of March 1939.

The total attendance was 6833, out of which 3212 were males, 2443 were females and 1178 were children. 170 operations were performed.

The daily average attendance was 2/3 during 25 working days of the month.

BHATIA COMMUNITY CENSUS

The Managing Committee of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps have decided to take a Census of the Community.

A special Committee has been appointed to execute the work. A centre has been opened at Ravji Premji Building, First floor, No. 30/32 Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.

As the work is enormous, the co-operation of all members of the community, specially students, and youths is heartily invited. Those willing to help, should write to the Hon. Secretaries at the centre address.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ANDHERI

Under the auspices of the Andheri Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Ram Mandir, on Versova Road, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. when Messrs. S. K. Patil and Jabir Ali and others will speak.

MUSLIMS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Muslim League Board of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and other Muslim Associations, a public meeting will be held at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at Mahomed Ali Road, Bombay, on the incidents at Jhalarapatam, Maulana Ifran will preside.

RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION FORMED AT WORLI

The Residents of Worli were formed the Worli Residents' Association, on Thursday night at Raote House, when representatives of the Congress, the W. Y. M. A., the Hindi-Bhashis and the Marathi-speaking residents were present. A provisional committee has been appointed to draft the constitution of the Association.

Ram Gopal, the talented young Indian dancer who will appear at the Regal on Saturday, the 13th instant, (See Cinema Page Also).

NATIONAL WEEK IN CITY

B. P. C. C.'s Programme

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a meeting will be held at Bazar Road, Kamathipura. The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil will preside and Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. R. K. Achrekar will speak.

In 'A' Ward

Saturday, April 8: Cycle procession of volunteers starting from the 'A' Ward Congress Office, Bazargate Street at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

Sunday morning April 9: Prabhat Pheri starting from the 'A' Ward Congress Office at Bazargate Street at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) and passing through different streets in Fort, will terminate at Colaba Koli Wada with Flag salutation.

Sunday evening April 9: Public meeting at Harijan Quarters near Calicut Street at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Monday morning April 10: Button Flag selling from 8 a.m. to 11 a. m. (S.T.).

Monday evening April 10: Public meeting at Colaba at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

Tuesday, April 11: Public meeting at Ghoga Street at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

Wednesday, April 12: Street Corner Meetings on prohibition.

Thursday, April 13: Torch light procession starting from Colaba at 9 p.m. (S.T.) and terminating at Bazarate Street.

Khadi Hawking In "D" Ward

The Jt. Hon. Secy. of the 'D' Ward C. C writes:

To-day (Saturday) from 7-30 a. m. Khadi hawking. Those desirous of joining Khadi Pheri are requested to come to Congress House before 7-30 a.m.

From 6 p.m. Hindi Elocution Competition at Congress House.

Subject: 'National Week and Jallianwalla Baug'. Time: 10 minutes.

Judges: Prof. Indra, Sjt Kashiprasad Singh and Sjt. Joglekar.

Intending competitors should enroll their names before 10 a.m. to-day and be present at Congress House at 5-30 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING

At 9 p.m. Public meeting.

Place: Bohras Chawl, Grant Road, opposite Novelty Cinema.

President: Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar.

Speakers: Sjts. D. S. Babrekar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Y. K. Khadilkar, Mansingrao Jagtap, M. M. Ghandhi and others.

To-morrow's (Sunday) Programme: Prohibition Day

8 a.m. (S.T.) Volunteers' Rally at Gowalia Tank Maidan and Flag Salutation at the same place.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will perform the ceremony and will deliver the Prohibition message.

5 p.m. (S.T.) "Priti Bhojan" at Congress House.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be the Chief Guest. Priti-Bhojan Tickets can be had at the Congress House.

National Week At Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, April 6.

The National Week was inaugurated here this morning with an imposing flag salutation at the hands of Dr. V. V. Phadke, a Congress worker. The Shivaji Chowk was crowded with spectators, among whom were Messrs. Kanji Govind Kerson, M.L.A., R. M. Patwardhan, President, City Congress Committee, Devanand Jetha Raja, Municipal Councillor and Babu Kalyan.

Lectures on Prohibition and Khadi have been arranged. Enrolment of Congress members is to go on on a large scale, during the last three days of the Week.

Demand For Shiv Jayanti Being Declared Public Holiday

For the last six years or so the Lokmanya Seva Mandal of Bombay has been agitating to get Shiv Jayanti day i.e. Vaishakh Sudh 2, declared a public holiday. On the 4th and the 12th March 1939 two public meetings were held to repeat this demand. A committee of respectable citizens of all shades of political and social opinion was appointed in the behalf. It has also been decided that a delegation consisting among others of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. R. K. Tatnis, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. A. H. Gadre and others should see the Government of Bombay and the Millowners' Association about this. Messrs. Nimbkar, Dange, Mirajkar and others have also favoured this movement. The Millowners' Association has asked the deputation to see them.

NATIONAL WEEK

Mr. Purushottam Kanji, Hon. Secretary, A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch, writes:—

The best method of focussing public opinion on the gravity of any particular problem is by organizing a particular week, for the spreading of a certain propaganda.

We have thus Baby Weeks—Health Weeks—Prohibition Weeks etc.

That does not, however, mean that the observance of those rules is restricted to that particular period alone. It is only meant to emphasise a particular viewpoint.

This is the National Week. Even if you are a haibtual wearer of Khaddar, you must make some purchases of Khadi during this 'Week.'

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel, Poibavdi.

SAI BABA SARVAJANIK CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

Mr. K. F. Nariman will perform the opening ceremony of the Sai Baba Sarvajanik Charitable Dispensary to-day (Saturday) at 10-30 a.m. at Javji Building, Chikhalwadi, Grant Road, Bombay.

Anti-Federation Day

To-day (Saturday) evening at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.). public meeting will be held at the open maidan near Nappoo Hall (Matunga, G. I. P. Railway). Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will preside and Mr. M. R. Masani, Pt. Laxmikant Maitra, (M.L.A., Central), Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, Mr. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.), Mr. J. C. Maitra, Mr. S. G. Patkar, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Mr. C. K. Narayanswami and others will speak.

THE LAUGH-LADY IN TEARS!

'MEENAXEE'—The Heroine of "BRAMHACHARI" Who has so far made about

8 LAKHS OF SOULS HAPPY

by her WINNING LAUGHTER and RAVISHING GLAMOUR HAS AT LAST TO CRY To Win Her Screen Fiancee! W-H-Y? To Know This PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON You Have To Witness The RAGE of Cine-World

Non-Stop 32 WEEK OF UNIQUE TRIUMPH

'ROYAL' Jewel in HINDI.

Watch details At The 'Kohinoor' PUBLIC DEBATE on this Film on 16th inst. Rs. 50 In CASH PRIZES

ब्रह्मचारी

'BRAMHACHARI'

(The 'BACHELOR')

World's Greatest Laugh-Riot Comedy on 'National Celibacy'

From To-day Till Monday Daily 4 Shows: 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

NOVELTY CINEMA GRANT ROAD

FROM TO-DAY MARATHI "BRAMHACHARI" AT KOHINOOR DADAR

EROS

THE GREATEST FUN FEUD IN HISTORY!

W.C. FIELDS You Can't Cheat an Honest Man

Edgar BERGEN • Charlie McCARTHY

A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

DAILY 3-30 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Phone 22619.

DON'T MISS IT!

The fun's about 'Mister Average Man'!
A scandalously merry picture with an incredibly fresh idea!
Thanks for Everything
with
ADOLPHE MENJOU · JACK OAKIE · JACK HALEY
ARLEEN WHELAN · TONY MARTIN · BINNIE BARNES
GEORGE BARBIER · WARREN HYMER
Directed by William A. Seiter
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m. REGAL

THE REGAL

(AIR-CONDITIONED COMFORT)

ONE DAY ONLY: THURSDAY, APRIL 13: AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY LUMLEY

RAM GOPAL RAM GOPAL

India's New Dance Sensation of International Fame assisted by:

RETNA MOERINDIAH

Famous Javanese Court Dancer and Troup in a

DANCE RECITAL

That took Europe and America by Storm

"A genius in dances of his native land."—"Musical Courrier," N. Y.

"Ram Gopal can take his place among the great dancers of our time."—"Maurice Brilliant—l'Aube," Paris.

UTILISE Your EASTER Holidays by Seeing "MOTHER INDIA"

THE GREATEST NATIONAL EDUCATOR Showing How

The LITERACY CAMPAIGN OF THE CONGRESS GOVT. OF BOMBAY Can be Made to Bear Fruit QUICKLY & EASILY. 'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 8 In CINE-COLOURS The PRIDE of the Cine Elite

NON-STOP TWELFTH 12 Week

Hear SONGS of 'MOTHER INDIA' on YOUNG INDIA Records. The Picture the World Needs To-day

"Mother India"

From TO-DAY Till MONDAY: Daily 4 Shows: 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The Most Popular Rendezvous of the Cine-Elite

* * *

"Mother India" Running in 8th Week at SURAT and AHMEDABAD

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1939

PAPER INDUSTRY

The Central Legislative Assembly passed on Thursday the Tariff Amendment Bill relating to paper and broken rice, silk and magnessium chloride with three non-official amendments regarding paper and pulp. We shall consider here the duties on paper only, an industry which has shown appreciable progress with but slight protection, which can show more with the continuance of at least the present measure of protection but the future of which must be precarious if the protection is substantially reduced. Protection to paper began on a very small scale in 1925 but became appreciable only in 1932. Since the latter date the number of paper mills has increased from nine to ten, but four new mills are in course of erection and a few more are being planned or reconstructed. It is the uncertainty about Government's policy that stands in the way of more mills being erected fast enough. The existing mills, however, have shown encouraging progress. Their output increased from 40,000 tons in 1931-32 to 48,000 tons in 1936-37 and it is estimated that at the present rate of progress the total capacity of Indian paper mills will by 1940-41 have increased to 95,000 tons and their output to 80,000 tons.

Recommendations

Watered Down

This progress, however, is estimated on the basis that the necessary measure of protection will be guaranteed for a sufficiently long period. The Tariff Board appointed in 1937 to consider the question of continuing the protection duties of 1932, which were due to expire in March 1939, made a thorough investigation into the subject and made the following principle recommendations:—(1) There should be a protective duty on imported wood pulp of Rs. 35 per ton or 25 per cent. "ad valorem" whichever is higher; (2) The duty on the protected classes of paper should be 11 pies per lb. i.e., 1 pie less than the present duty; (3) The period of protection should be extended by seven years from the 1st April 1939. Government, however, watered down everyone of these recommendations. They decided to drop the alternative duty of Rs. 35 per ton of imported wood pulp, to reduce further the duty on paper to 9 pies per lb. and to continue even this measure of protection only till March 1942.

Bombay's Opportunity

The Tariff Bill which embodied these decisions divided the Assembly, several members of which judged the question of an important industry from a narrow standpoint. Some thought that protection to this industry helped only a few capitalists at the expense of numerous consumers. Some others looked at the question from a provincial or communal point of view. The Muslim League abandoned its attitude of neutrality and opposed a Congress amendment in favour of a higher protective duty. It was with some difficulty, therefore, that this amendment embodying the Tariff Board's recommendation on imported wood pulp was carried. One can only hope that the reduction of the duty on paper and the limiting of protection to only three years will not seriously arrest the progress of the paper industry. We note from the Tariff Board's Report that bamboo, the best raw material for various kinds of paper, is abundant in the province of Bombay, particularly in the district of Kanara, where 145,000 tons of bamboo are estimated to be available, which is a great deal more than the quantity expected in any other district or division in India. The Bombay Government may well consider the feasibility of tapping this natural resource by helping in all possible ways the starting of a paper pulp factory in this district. The Government of India are getting more and more irresponsive to the needs of industrial development of India. And this makes it all the more necessary for Provincial Governments and the public to do all they can for such development.

Petrol Prices And Finance Minister's Assurance

It is gratifying to note the reference made by some of the members of the Bombay Legislature urging upon Government the necessity of immediate control of petrol prices, more so in view of the coming sales tax. In this connection a very important and satisfactory announcement was made by the Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Finance Minister, when he said that "the Government had been considering the question if it could control and regulate the prices of petrol. These prices were exorbitant and almost arbitrary at present." In the past we have repeatedly drawn the attention of Government to the unfair competition that is being carried on in oil trade in India with the result that prices of petrol have fluctuated from anything between four annas to eight annas per gallon. These tactics were resorted to by a powerful non-Indian and foreign combines with the object of eliminating healthy competition in oil trade in India and particularly to oust the only Indian company engaged in petrol trade in the country. We understand that this company has lost several lacs of rupees in fighting this powerful combine trading in India. It is the duty of every Indian and more so of the present Congress Governments searchingly to examine the question of oil trade in India in every aspect, viz., production, transport, storage, distribution and, last but not least important, price regulation. The last aspect of the oil trade is all the more important in view of the unfair price prevailing at the moment and in view of proposed sales tax to be levied by the Provincial Governments. To give some idea of the monopolistic exploitation of Indian consumers and the consequent drain of Indian money to foreign countries to the tune of several crores of rupees every year, we quote the observations made in the Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the oil industry published in 1928:—

"It appears, therefore, that an original holder of £100 shares in this Company would now hold shares of the nominal value of £540 which, at present market quotations, would be worth over £2,040 and in the period 1902-1927 would also have received dividends of over £1,600."

Citizens of Bombay are aware that before the advent of W. I C., an Indian Company in oil trade in India, petrol was being sold in India at a rate based on the port price of Rs. 1-5-6 per gallon and that this price fell to annas fifteen per gallon, i.e., a drop of 6-1/2 annas per gallon in Bombay, immediately after the W. I. C.'s entry into the Indian market. Similarly prices at all places fell by anything between four to eight annas per gallon. The rate of fifteen annas per gallon lasted for over four years and this helped the consumers in Bombay alone to save over three crores of rupees, not to speak of the savings made by the public in other places wherever W.I.C. marketed its product. The public will thus be well able to realize why the non-Indian and foreign companies trading in India are anxious to retain the monopoly of oil trade by securing the elimination of the healthy competition offered by the Indian Company. It would also be interesting to note that a portion of India's requirement is met from the produce of the oil fields of Burma, and petrol, which comes from Burma and on which additional expense is incurred by way of freight from Burma to India, river and Port Trust dues at Burma and India, insurance, ocean leakage and evaporation, etc. and which pays a similar amount by way of excise duty (annas 10 per gallon), is being sold to-day in Burma at Rs. 1-4 per gallon against this very Company's rate in India of Rs. 1-2 per gallon at the ports. This could mean only that either the prices in India are fixed as they are only to oust an Indian Company or that they are not economic prices or that the people of Burma are still being exploited by these foreign companies who they charge them higher prices though petrol is being produced in their own land.

We have seen the result of such a policy of exploitation followed by oil interests in other parts of world where the latter have been completely eliminated. The first country to take such a bold step was Russia and soon after Mexico followed suit. We have to-day troubles in Palestine, Haifa and in the Mosul oil fields. Burma is also having trouble in its oil fields and it will be no surprise if the nationals of these countries follow the other countries in eliminating all foreign influences from their midst. Among those countries of the world which cannot boast of an indigenous oil industry, Japan is the first to control the storage and distribution of oil and its price and to-day we see such control being exercised also by New Zealand, France, Germany and the U.S.A. Has India ever given a thought to what would be its plight in times of war, when to-day nothing can move without oil, and has it taken steps to establish more than one source of supply preferably through its own nationals? In view of what we have stated above the announcement made by the Finance Minister is all the more welcome and it is earnestly hoped that early active steps will be taken by all the Provincial Governments to regulate the price of petrol, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricating oil and the like so that the consumers may feel satisfied that they are not being exploited and that a "fair price" is being charged to them.

I Cover A Town Of Steel

JAMSHEDPUR

By D. F. Karaka

They say that Adam stepped forth into the garden of Eden and ate of the fruit of the forbidden tree and so man was born. In much the same romantic way did a prospecting party taste the first samples of ore from the dust of barren land to give birth to a child, which was more real, more frighteningly lifelike, more human than man. They called it Steel.

* * * *

That is the story of Jamshedpur, named after a man who had vision and courage and foresight and who dreamt of the shape of things to come. To-day as you look upon this gigantic project, the greatest single unit of its kind in the Empire, you become conscious of the fact that here at least is a national venture. The Tata Iron and Steel works are not just another example of foreign exploitation or any exploitation at all, but a concern which is based on national principles and which aims at giving Labour its fair share in the profits of industry. Sometimes when we talk about the civilising influence of man, we must not overlook the claims of those who out of jungle strand raised a whole town in which are adequately housed a hundred thousand people and which produces nearly a million tons of steel every year.

* * * *

I stood on a high ridge and looked at this grand illusion. It could not possibly be real. It filled you with a certain awe and it made you realise the comparative insignificance of man. You have seen a little boy unpack his meccano set and build out of bits and pieces a little structure, which he can make and unmake at his will. Reverse the process and you get some idea of the scheme of things at Jamshedpur, where man is a mere trifle and machinery is the source of life. For to the people of Jamshedpur, the works are a whole religion. It is their prayer to their god of Steel. It seems almost a pagan form of worship, but when you realise the power this vast conglomeration of machinery exercises over the lives of the people—its power to feed, to infuse life, to kill, to destroy—the worship of stacks of rails or girders or steel sheets or ingots of pig-iron is not so pagan after all. One faulty step and down into hell-fire you dip, never to emerge from it except in the shape of smoke. No bones, no blood, not even ashes to tell the tale.

* * * *

This amazing home of the steel industry is a sort of State all on its own. It has nothing like it anywhere else in this country. There is something feudal about the place, a sort of inborn loyalty which runs up the hierarchy from the common labourer to the Big Chief Joe. But their loyalty is to the works. Yes, the works are the be-all and end-all of all their lives, which are interwoven in a strange pattern around it. And there is the consciousness within that little town that without steel this country would not

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PARLIAMENT GIVES CHAMBERLAIN BLANK CHEQUE

And Labour Has Lost Its Chance

By H. N. Brailsford

LONDON, March 30.

The European situation has rarely been graver than at this week-end. The Axis has triumphed in Spain. Mussolini has made in a bombastic speech demands on France that ought to be refused on principle, though they may be more moderate than his preliminary barrage had led us to expect.

He has since said that Italy refuses any longer to be "a prisoner in the Mediterranean." This may conceivably mean that when Franco has publicly declared his adherence to the Axis, a demand will be made for the surrender of Gibraltar.

Hitler has turned the usual technique of intimidation against Poland, which is to all appearance preparing to resist.

Mr. Chamberlain, after many hesitations and delays, is now ready to back Poland. But that Power would rather be swallowed by Germany than saved by the Soviet Union. That also in the last hour of their agony, in September, was the attitude of the Czechs.

In this time of danger the outstanding fact of the European situation is that the three reactionaries in whose hands our destines lie—Mr. Chamberlain in London, Colonel Beck in Warsaw, and the semi-Fascist M. Bonnet in Paris—refuse to accept Russia's offer of aid.

Joining Hand With Premier

Meanwhile, a decisive step has been taken in our political life at home. After several consultations in Downing-street, the Labour Party has rallied to Mr. Chamberlain's support.

His announcement on Wednesday that the Territorial Army is to be doubled was a new and capital fact. It means that the Expeditionary Force available for service on the Continent will be raised from 19 to 32 divisions.

The statement was made in answer to a question from Mr. Greenwood, who then gave it his blessing. This, then, is the outcome of the recent talks in Downing-street between the Prime Minister and the leaders of the Opposition.

Conscription has been staved off for the time being; but the Labour Party has agreed to give to Mr. Chamberlain, for the more effective conduct of his foreign policy, a striking force which he could not hope to raise without its goodwill.

It may not be easy to recruit the additional men from a working-class that feels that this Government has betrayed its comrades in Spain and the Czech Republic. The thing can be done, if it can be done, only if the Labour Party and the Trade Unions turn themselves with enthusiasm into recruiting sergeants for Mr. Chamberlain.

Another Scrap Of Paper?

By doing this, the Labour Movement—I write, as always, only for myself—has assumed the gravest responsibility of its career since it backed the Liberal statesmen who led us to Versailles and did their utmost to wreck the Russian Revolution.

I can guess what will be said in defence of its action. It may believe that Mr. Chamberlain is at last really angry with the Fuhrer, who "let him down." It can claim that it has saved the voluntary system.

It has, it may be, received private assurances from Mr. Chamberlain that he will back the Poles. It may even have been told, rather more vaguely, that in due course he may accept the offers of the Russians, which were rejected as "premature."

That kind of thing is usual on such occasions. The most ample assurances were given during the war to Arthur Henderson and the T.U.C. On this subject workers would do well to refresh their memories by reading the brilliant little "Pelican" book "Between Two Wars," by K. Zilliacus ("Vigilantes.")

Every promise was broken, but with the aid of organised Labour Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who was then as now responsible, got his men.

Policy Of Big Business

The first thing to be said bluntly is that Poland cannot be defended without Russian help. The Germans, if they should attack, would break Poland's precarious communications with the sea in a few days or hours. Thereafter British and French help could be only indirect.

If Poland intended serious resistance she would not refuse Russian aid.

Secondly, it is folly to talk as if Mr. Chamberlain were merely a personality who has recently seen the error of his ways. He is a policy, but above all he is a class.

He is the man of the City and the Federation of British Industries, which signed its trade alliance with German industry on the day Hitler entered Prague.

After assisting in the murder of Spanish and Czech democracy it

(Continued on Page 15 Col 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AMERICA AND NEUTRALITY

The evidence before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of Mr. H. L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, represents another step forward by American public opinion in the realisation of a fundamental fact about modern world, namely, that peace is indivisible. He advocated the amendment of the Neutrality Law in such a way as to give wide powers to the President, because "if a general European war broke out, the present Neutrality Law might facilitate a result that would make the United States the 'next victim of attack'." This means that America has begun to see that isolation cannot protect, but only aggravate the menace to the U.S.A. Let us hope that very soon America will discover the necessity in its self-interest of actively participating in the fight against Fascism. Meanwhile, let us hope that America will recognise the struggle in China as a struggle on behalf of all prospective victims of Fascism.

WELCOME GESTURE

The Nazis are furious at Lord Stanhope. His speech was, from the point of view of the population in Britain, quite foolish. But, so far as the Nazis are concerned, he did little more than temporarily borrow the usual thunder of Herr Hitler and his lieutenants. The fury of the Nazis is, however, intelligible. They cannot like the "encirclement agitation" and they are quite worried about it too. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Rome-Berlin Axis staff talks are also taking place as a counter-demonstration to Anglo-French talks. This, indeed, is a highly welcome gesture. For, it proves the solidarity of Italy with Germany and the utter folly on the part of peace Powers of concentrating on Germany alone

ALBANIAN CRISIS

The Italo-Albanian trouble is heading fast towards a grave crisis and the manner, in which Britain and those, who are working with her, react to it, will show their 'bona fides' in the matter of fighting all challenges to peace and international decency. It is now obvious that the suggestion of an "explicit request" was a Fascist lie; that, on the other hand, it was Italy which demanded a revision of the Italo-Albanian Defensive Alliance entailing "the establishment of Italian garrisons in Albania or dispatch of troops as a temporary measure and increase in Italian immigration." Albania rightly regards these proposals as equivalent of an Italian protectorate and she has naturally and courageously rejected them. This rejection has compelled the Fascists to come out in their true colours. They are demonstrating with troop movements in Bari and Brindisi. Even more, they have despatched warships to Albanian ports and 29 Italian aeroplanes actually flew over Tirana, the capital of Albania on Thursday. Durrazo and Valona have been bombarded and the latest cables show that the Albanians are resisting Italian military and naval action.

ACTUAL AGGRESSION

This is more than a mere threat. It is actual aggression. It demands immediate mobilisation of the peace front in support of Albania too, which has declared her intention of resisting Italy with all its might. The situation is favourable because the peace Powers will automatically secure two hitherto doubtful but vital allies: Albania, as also Yugo-Slovia, which has already declared herself against the Italian move. They can stop Italy and simultaneously convert their front into one against aggression as such and not only against German aggression. But the tragedy is that the initiative lies with Mr. Chamberlain and that gentleman, we fear, is yet unwilling to recognise his obligations as against Italy. The other day a hint was given by semi-official circles that any change forced by Italy on Albania would constitute a violation of the Anglo-Italian Agreement. Mr. Chamberlain, however, did not even mention this aspect of the situation in his statement to Parliament on Thursday. He actually encouraged Italy not only by this omission but also by a significant word of commission. He emphasized that "Britain had no direct interests in Albania." What direct interest, one wonders then, has Britain in Poland?

HOW MANY SCRIPTS?

In connection with the compulsory teaching of Hindustani and the literacy campaigns in many provinces, the question is sometimes asked as to how many scripts one has to learn. It is obvious that everyone must learn at least the script of his mother tongue or of the recognised language of his locality if his mother tongue has no script. All those who have to learn Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani have to learn either the Nagari or the Urdu script. The choice is entirely left to them, but it is highly desirable for them to learn both the scripts. For a little extra trouble in learning both the scripts they will command a much wider range of books or periodicals than they can otherwise. As regards the Roman script, only those should study it who wish to learn English or read such Urdu or Hindustani books as may be written in that script. Thus many people may have to learn four scripts. This is not too heavy a task, considering its many practical advantages. An educated man can learn any script in less than a month.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Think of ease but work on.

Economy is the easy chair of old age.

There is a great deal of cold comfort in a handkerchief.

Don't deride the vanity of others. It isn't modesty that creates a censor.

Beware of the man who says he loves his neigbour as himself; he's either a fool or a fibber.

If candles were made in the shape of a cross some people would burn them at all four corners.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

Like all the great religions of the world, and more than most, Christianity insists that a world of universal love and happiness can arise only from the hatred of every man for everything bad within himself, a hatred of evil in proportion to his love of good; the hatred which, for true love's sake and after Christ's example, will keep a man clinging to his Cross till it becomes the instrument of resurrection.

—Anglo-India.

* * * *

Mr. M. A. Jinnah (stand up and cheer) has made a new momentous pronouncement (Hear, hear).

Addressing the Aligarh Students' Union, the great leader communicated his epoch-making discovery that "the days of sitting in gilded chairs and playing with politics for amusement were over."

The discovery is historic. It is, in fact, revolutionary, because it marks the completest turning point in the life of the Muslim community.

And what better audience could the great discoverer choose for his message than Aligarh which ——heard and welcomed it exactly eighteen years ago?

* * * *

"Grim reality and struggle," proceeded Mr. Jinnah, "stare us in the face."

It is not reported how the students reacted; whether they turned round in excitement or continued to stare at the Leader with greater bewilderment.

* * * *

But any way, Mr. Jinnah came to their rescue, that is to say, to brass tacks. By which we mean a call to the students to work for the "progress and consolidation" of the Muslim League.

And lest the poor students should still remain mystified, Mr. Jinnah went on to explain how gilded chairs were to be forsaken for "grim reality and struggle" by detailing to them what the Muslim League had done. Thus:—

(1) Meetings and representations to Government on the question of Palestine.

(2) Establishment of Muslim League branches in Kathiawar and settlement of the Mosque trouble in Jaipur.

We hope the youngsters cheered wildly and forgot to probe too deeply into the statesmanlike puzzle: "The emigration of Muslims from Jaipur has created another problem."

It was unnecessary, any way. Mr. Jinnah himself admitted himself puzzled. For, "the question," he said, "is with whom am I to work in regard to this affair?"

With whom indeed! What a terribly difficult problem!!

It certainly is, you know. "Emigration" means, giving up with a vengeance "the days of sitting in gilded chairs and playing with politics for amusement."

* * * *

And it was obviously in that state of perplexity and mystification that Mr. Jinnah followed up the question with "How imperative it is that leaders should now come out with their coats off and look after the Muslims whenever and wherever they are in trouble."

The Members of the Muslim High Command, it is not yet reported, are preparing to shed their coats.

As for Mr. Jinnah, he concluded his speech on that ringing imperative note, buttoned his coat and retired to the distinguished visitors' gilded chair amidst loud and enthusiastic applause.

* * * *

Britain had no direct interest in Albania, declared Mr. Chamberlain in Parliament.

Except, of course, in so far as this declaration tends to encourage Italy to go ahead and be appeased.

By the way, Mr. Chamberlain has chosen quite appropriate auspices for his fishing holiday.

But he should have gone to the Mediterranean instead of Scotland.

* * * *

Druggist: "If this doesn't do any good come back and I'll give you something that will."

Customer: "Couldn't you give it to me now?"

Evasions Of Asiatic Land Laws In S. Africa

Recommendations Of Union Govt.'s Commission

BOMBAY, April 6.

THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF A CONTRAVENTION OF THE ASIATIC LAND LAWS, IS ONE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ASIATIC LAND LAWS COMMISSION SET UP BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of this Commission were 'to enquire into and report whether, and if so, to what extent, the letter and spirit of any law restricting or prohibiting the ownership, use or occupation by Asiatics of land is being evaded and to make recommendations in regard thereto.'

The members of the Commission were Hon. John Murray (Chairman) Henry Britten, Nirmod Smit. At a later date a commission in similar terms was issued to Mr. Berend Bloemsma. The report covers over seventy printed foolscap pages.

The Commission recorded evidence among others of many local authorities in the districts of Transvaal, the Registrar of Deeds, the Transvaal Indian Congress which was permitted to put questions to witnesses and the Agent-General for India in the Union of South Africa submitted a memorandum. Besides a number of public bodies such as the Transvaal Cape Malay Association, Coloured Urban tenants association and various farmers associations either appeared before the Commission or submitted their views in correspondence.

ONLY ONE CASE

In order to test the possibility of extensive evasions of the law, and having regard to the bearing on the problem of the fact that the bulk of the Asiatic population in the Transvaal is engaged in trade, the Commission endeavoured to ascertain whether the number of Asiatic trading licences had increased since the year 1932. But the evidence given did not disclose any increase in the number of Asiatic trading licences disproportionate to the total growth of population. The reports furnished by the officials were to the effect that no prosecutions had been instituted throughout the Transvaal Province for contravention of the Land Laws and only one case of an alleged acquisition in 1936 by an Asiatic of fixed property in the name of a fictitious nominee had been investigated.

The Commission also made exhaustive enquiries with regard to the holding of lands by non-Asiatics for Asiatics or Asiatic companies and the ownership of lands and of shares in land-owning companies by the non-Asiatic wives of Asiatics and their issue.

INTENTION OF LEGISLATURE

In the course of their report the Commission observe:—"A commission of enquiry such as the present is however not limited to dealing with actual contraventions of the statute, but is called upon to enquire as to whether such statute is being evaded; in other words whether the policy or object of the legislature, when it placed that particular measure upon the statute book, is in fact being achieved. For this purpose it is considered essential to test various transactions not by the actual language of the statute, but by what is reasonably gathered to be the legislatures' intention, even though the legislature failed to express such intention in the language of that particular measure. Applying this test, the history of the Asiatic problem in the Transvaal, the general scheme of Act No. 35 of 1932 and the language employed in the speeches in which the measure was introduced into Parliament can leave no doubt that the object of that legislation was in future to limit Asiatic tenure of fixed property to short leases and to prevent the future acquisition by Asiatics, directly or indirectly, of any greater control over, or security in regard to, fixed property than that of a short lease."

Proceeding, the Commission state: "Assuming that the land-owning discrimination against Asiatics reiterated in Act No. 35 of 1932 is to remain, and if it does remain, that it should not be allowed to be disregarded, the Commissioners consider that in the first place the character Asiatic, or non-Asiatic, of the particular type of company mentioned should be tested by reference to the Crown Law Offices, and if they so advise, by proceedings either civil or criminal under the act and if such proceedings result in a judicial pronouncement that these companies are not Asiatic companies, an amendment to the statute to meet the position should be considered." (Here the Commissioners refer to Asiatic companies who have a non-Asiatic nominee to circumvent the law.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of the recommendations of the Commission:—

No expression of opinion is volunteered by the Commission as to the abolition of all statutory disabilities to which Asiatics are at present subject in regard to ownership or occupation of land, nor as to the principle of conceding to them ownership of land in certain areas, where their residence is encouraged and not merely tolerated.

If these statutory disabilities are to remain they should be enforced by deputing to some special sub-department of a Department of State the duty of investigating and punishing contraventions of the law and ascertaining and frustrating new methods of evasion.

TEST VALIDITY

The validity of certain special types of companies used to evade the law should be legally tested. If the courts pronounce in favour of such validity an amendment of the definition of 'controlling interest' in the Act of 1919 should be effected so as to treat these companies in law as Asiatic controlled.

No steps are necessary to restrict the land-owning rights of European woman civilly married to Asiatics.

At present no steps are necessary to deprive Cape Malay women of the right to own fixed property. The position requires careful watching, and legislation of this character may have to be considered if a marked increase is subsequently disclosed in the number of matrimonial unions between Cape Malay women and Asiatics and the acquisition by such women of fixed property. . .

Other recommendations include the non-relaxation of the policy of the Department of the Interior in the Administration of the Act 32 of 1932 of refusing exemption where one portion of the fixed property in question is let in order to provide rentals for the purpose of endowing the religious or educational institutions established on another portion.

MINUTE OF DISSENT

Mr. Bloemsma in the course of a minute of dissent urges that steps be taken by the Legislature to restrict the right of occupation of land by Asiatics and other coloured people in the Transvaal

With regard to inter-racial marriage Mr. Bloemsma says: "Marriages between European women and Asiatics, whether entered into according to civil law or Mohommedan rites, are contrary to the traditions of the country and repugnant to 98 per cent. of the European population".

He, therefore, suggests that a European woman who marries an Asiatic should forfeit her status as a European and automatically assume that of her Asiatic husband, thus debarring her from becoming the owner of fixed property in Transvaal.

WHAT INDIANS DEMAND

The Transvaal Indian Congress in the course of a memorandum submitted to the Commission point out that the alleged evasion by Indians of the letter or spirit of law in relation to ownership of fixed property by Indians has been of an insignificant nature constituting a decimal and infinitesimal percentage of the total value of properties registered since 1932, and the extent of the evasions specially with reference to Malay wives of Asiatics, is not of a sufficient nature to justify legislation. They also urge the repeal of the discriminatory laws.

MARRIAGE ISSUE

The memorandum further referring to the inter-racial marriage states that in an Indian population of 26.000 there cannot be more than 75 to 190 such unions. It adds: "In dealing with the question of "marriages between" Indian Muslims and Malays, cognizance must be taken of the fact that there exists an affinity of religion between the two groups. It will be agreed that religion constitutes a common bond in the social sphere, and that marriages between the Indian Muslims and Cape Malays should cause no surprise or comment, and is just as natural as a marriage between an English gentleman and a French Lady or between persons of Afrikaner and English decent. In the Cape Province marriages between Indians and Malays are far more general than has ever been the case in the Transvaal". They further point out in the Cape Province there is no prohibition against the ownership of land by Indians.

AGENT GENERAL'S EVIDENCE

The Agent-General for India in the Union of South-Africa in his memorandum submitted to the Commission refers to the necessity of security of tenure in a business site for the purpose of trade. He says that the refusal of ownership rights tends to lead to slum conditions and the evil of rack-renting. No tenant will willingly spend money on the repair of another person's property. This factor in turn renders ameliorative social measures in effective. The problems of slums and health and social welfare would be considerably reduced if the right of ownership were granted.

Referring to the question of a Malay wife holding property for her Indian husband the memorandum says "It was shown that from 1932, out of 122,215 deeds of transfer of fixed property, only 188 were in the name of Malay persons and while total value of the property concerned was £104,233,623, the value of property acquired by Malays was only £98,143. . If as has often been stated Indians marry Malay wives with the ulterior motives of purchasing fixed property, one would naturally expect to find a rapid increase in such marriages since 1932 when the law regarding the acquisition of property by Asiatics was considerably tightened up. Yet the figures given by the Malay witnesses before the Commission show that such is not the case. In fact the tendency is for the number of such marriages to decrease, because the disproportion between Indian males and females in the Transvaal is gradually disappearing.

QUITE UNNECESSARY

At the outset the memorandum refers to the London Convention of 1884 and the Asiatics Enquiry Commission of 1920 and says that the law of 1885, so far as ownership of property is concerned, was primarily a sanitary measure, but subsequent events have shown that such a restriction was quite necessary. The so-called evasions of the law were instigated by the Republican Government who, almost immediately after the passing of the law, became a party to the adoption of a course whereby Asiatics were allowed to acquire all the rights attaching to ownership of fixed property. This enquiry is into the acquisition of property through nominees, companies or European and Malay wives since 1932; since any acquisition prior to that date has been condoned by the Statute. So far only one case of the purchase of land by the European wife of an Asiatic after 1932 has been brought to the notice of the commission. No further comment is necessary, adds the memorandum.

Concluding the memorandum recommended that Asiatics be given the elementary right to own land, a right which is held by any permanent and intelligent section of the population of any country.

World Achievement.

Detectives

Readers of Sexton Blake, Dr. Thorndyke and Sherlock Holmes are in danger of associating detectives with a kind of "melodrama" background which does not really exist. On the other hand, science has certainly come to the aid of those whose business it is to keep track of the criminal, and it is truly astonishing what is done in this way.

For example, suspected cases of poisoning are handled nowadays by chemists who know how to trace the most minute specks of it. Arsenical poisonings are often the most definitely "provable," but there are a few poisons which cannot be recovered by various processes, all of which are achievements of tremendous importance.

Then again, the chemist can help the detector of the crime when it comes to examining ashes. The criminal who burns the clothing of his victim has to be very careful what he does with the ashes, for the crime detector can make quite a little lecture on ther the original material was paper or cloth, whether, if material it was linen, bleached or unbleached, whether it had been washed in hard water or soft.

Not very long ago evidence was given in court based on a critical and analytical examination of a man's waistcoat. As a result the owner was suspected by the chemist of having travelled to Egypt from Batavia, probably by a Dutch steamer, jumping overboard, swimming ashore to some sand dunes, and afterwards making good his escape. Further inquiry proved that all these assumptions were correct in every detail!

So that among the achievements of our time must be counted the ability of chemists to help in bringing the criminal to justice.

MUNSHI OPENS GNYAN MANDIR

Tribute To Preservation Of Literary Documents By Jains

PATAN, April 7.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi arrived here this morning to preside over the Hemchandrachari birthday celebrations and the special session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad in honour of Hemchandracharya, the great Jain scholar. He was accorded a warm reception and taken in procession through the city.

OPENS GNYAN MANDIR

In the afternoon, Mr. Munshi declared open Gnyan Mandir in the presence of a large gathering, among whom were Justice Divatia, Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri and many Gujarati literateurs. Seth Hemchand Mohanlal, who with his brothers has built the Gnyan Mandir welcomed Mr. Munshi and requested him to declare open the mandir.

Mr. Munshi declaring open the Mandir said that Seth Hemchand Mohanlal and his brothers had done a great service to community and the cause of historical research. He said that many old literary documents had been stolen and taken away to western countries. When Mahomedans invaded Patan he said the culture of Brahmins had disappeared but the Jains, maybe by their wealth, intelligence or diplomacy, were able to preserve their culture and some valuable literary documents. By providing this Mandir for the preservation of these documents, Mr. Munshi added they were enabling a large number of professors and research students to study them and spread knowledge. He hoped that in the course of time, the Mandir would become a historical research centre.

In the Gnyan Mandir, over fifteen thousand old literary documents have been collected and preserved.—A.P.

CAMBRIDGE PROFESSORSHIP FOR U. S. AUTHORITY

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

Formerly a Rhodes scholar from Ontario, the Rev. John Lowe has been appointed Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in succession to the Rev. A. T. P. Williams.

Mr. Lowe, who is 40, went to Christ Church as an undergraduate from Ontario in 1928 and took a double first, in "Greats" and in Theology. For the last 12 years he has been successively lecturer, chaplin, professor and Dean of Divinity in Trinity College, Toronto.

It is the first time that a Rhodes Scholar has returned as head of a great Oxford College or as Dean of an English Cathedral.

Mr. D. W. Brogan, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, an authority on the United States, has been elected to succeed Professor Ernest Barker as Professor of Political Science in Cambridge University.—Reuter.

U. P. Assembly Makes History

LUCKNOW, April 6.

The United Provinces Legislature made history when for the first time in the annals of Provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, a night session of the Assembly was held to-night to expedite the second reading of the U. P. Tenancy Bill, which is hanging fire since October 11 last.

Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Revenue, is determined to get the Bill through the Assembly at the earliest opportunity although opposition from the Zamindar group is strong.—United Press.

BERLIN-TOKIO AIR SERVICE

Director Of Lufthansa To Take Survey Trip

BERLIN, April 6.

Herr Glabenz, Director of the Lufthansa Air Line, will fly to Tokio in the second half of April. It will not be a record flight but in order to prepare ground for a Berlin-Tokio air service planned by the Lufthansa. Herr Glaben will use a three-engined Junkers plane which will stop off at all places where landings may be made in the scheduled air service in order to study the conditions of the airports and confer with their authorities etc.

Among these places may be Athens, Rhodes, Damascus, Baghdad, Calcutta, Honkong and Shanghai.

The definite route is not available. The flight may take ten days.—Reuter.

ITALIAN TROOPS LAND IN ALBANIA

Demand For Virtual Protectorate Resisted

PARIS, April 7.

The Italo-Albanian situation is summed up by the Havas Agency as follows:—

Talks were recently initiated by Italy at Tirana for a revision of the Italo-Albanian Defensive Alliance which entail the establishment of Italian Garrisons in Albania or despatch of troops as a temporary measure or increase in Italian immigration.

It is believed that Albania has rejected these proposals regarding them as entailing the equivalent of an Italian protectorate over Albania.

It is stated that this refusal has led to Italian troop movements and naval demonstrations. 29 Italian 'planes fly over capital: 26,000 Albanian Troops mobilised.

ITALIAN 'PLANES FLY OVER CAPITAL

Demonstrations against the possible Italian action in Albania continued all day on Thursday.

Parliament during its session declared that the Italian demands were unacceptable while the appearance this afternoon of 29 Italian aeroplanes over the Capital caused a great demonstration by the population in front of the Parliament Buildings, the Royal Palace and the foreign legations.

The demonstrators declared that Italian troops would only occupy the country "over our dead bodies". Some 26,000 soldiers have been mobilised.

Italian planes flew over Tirana this morning, and dropped pamphlets announcing the landing of Italian troops.—

DURAZZO AND VALONA BOMBARDED

(Later)—Italian invasion is being resisted at Durazzo and Valona, which were bombarded.—Reuter.

ITALY MEANS BUSINESS

ROME, April 7.

Italian military and naval action against Albania has begun.—

Italian Military and Naval action against Albania was revealed in a statement issued by the official agency. Italian troops left Brindisi and Bari direct for Albania last evening.

The first Naval Squadron, which from dawn yesterday had been cruising along the Albanian Coast from Santi Quaranta to San Giovanni Di Medua, is also participating, while an Aerial Squadron has also been mobilised.—Reuter.

GERMAN REFUGEES' NEW HOME IN FORMER WORKHOUSE

IPSWICH, (By Air Mail.)

An old Suffolk country house, formerly a workhouse has been acquired by the movement for the care of children from Germany as a hostel for refugee boys. It is Barham House, Clayden, near here.

It will house 200 children, most of whom will be transferred from Dovercourt Refugee Camp when it closes at the end of the month. The hostel will be used as a "clearing house" until homes can be found for the refugees.—Reuter.

India Govt.'s Commerce Secretary

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. S. N. Roy, Secretary to Government of India, in the Department of Communications, has been advised by his Swiss doctor that he must stay at Crans for about three months.—Reuter.

Germany Assures Poland "Independence For Half A Generation"

But In Return Wants Free Passage To North East And Danzig!

BERLIN, April 7.

Germany has offered a guarantee of Poland's "complete independence and territorial integrity" for half a generation according to the "Voelkischer Beobachter."

In return Germany has asked for the return of a "small compact area which is inhabited exclusively by Germans", and a "free passage to Germans to the north east." The small compact area is presumed to mean Danzig.

These details have supplemented the inspired statement issued on April 5 in which reference was made to recent talks between Germany and Poland.—Reuter.

Mr. Lyons Dead

Premier Of Australia Dies After Rendering Meritorious Service To Country

SYDNEY, April 7.

My Lyons died at 04-00 a.m. (G.M.T.).—Reuter.

(The Rt. Hon. Joseph Aloysius Lyons P. C. was the Prime Minister and Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia since 1932. Born on 15th September 1879 he was educated in state and convent schools and then at the University of Tasmania.

Soon after completing his education Mr. Lyons entered the public and political life of the country and took a prominent part in the slowly rising Labour movement there. He was the Treasurer, Minister of Education and Minister for Railways in Tasmania Government from 1914-1916 and Premier and Treasurer of Tasmania from 1923 to 1928.

He was Minister of Mines from 1925-1928, Member of the House of Assembly from 1929 to 1929, Postmaster General and Minister for Works and Railways, Australia. 1930-'31, Acting Commonwealth Treasurer 1930-'31, Leader of United Australia Party and Leader of the Opposition, House of Representatives, 1931.

It would thus be seen that Mr. Lyons had spent almost his entire career in the service of his country and was in no small measure responsible for the tremendous strides that the country has taken in every field of civilised life.

INDIA MUST NOT LET OPPORTUNITY SLIP BY

Need For Unity In National Demand And Plea For Joining Congress

The National Demand resolution adopted at Tripuri Congress was recalled at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee near Sonawalla Buildings, Tardeo, on Friday night, the second day of the National Week.

Mr. Kashi Prasad Singh presided.

Mr. N. L. Upadhyaya speaking on the occasion said for twenty years, they were carrying on the freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The goal of the Congress was declared at the Lahore Congress as Complete Independence. Subsequently in recent years the Congress set its face against the unwanted constitution intended to be thrust on India. At Tripuri, the Congress had framed the 'National Demand'. It pointed out that the international situation favoured India to put up a fight. It was the duty of all Congress Committees, and Congress Governments to prepare for a fight.

Signs were not wanting that the 'Empire' had fallen on bad times as evidenced by the revival of the Irish Republican Movement and week-kneed action of Britain in the Czech crisis. India should take cognizance of it and be prepared.

The Election Manifesto of the Congress should be speedily implemented to draw in the Kisans, workers and middle classes so that when a fight would be declared Congress would be stronger.

The Speaker advocated more and more propaganda to carry the Congress message to chawls and fields.

Mr. Kashi Prasad Singh said that the National Week was an occasion like the Vijaya Dasmi, which the country had been celebrating for thousands of years. There it was the case of celebrating the death of a tyrant, here it was an yearly reminder of their slave condition. It would go on till they got freedom. If India's teeming millions united, Swaraj would not be a hard issue.

During the National Week they should hoist National Flags in the same manner as they observed Vijaya Dasmi with all ceremonial.

Messrs Chaudhary and Mansingh Jagtap appealed to the public to take to Khadi and Congress for which women as well as men made sacrifices.

The Anti-Drink programme was also advocated by the speakers.

COMMERCE MINISTER FORMS STOPGAP CABINET

SYDNEY, April 7.

Sir Earle Page, Minister of Commerce, has been appointed Prime Minister. He has formed a Cabinet, which is little changed from the old one, but this is probably only a stop-gap.—Reuter.

FRANCO JOINS ANTI-'RED' PACT

BERLIN, April 7.

A message from Burgos states that Gen. Franco's Government have officially announced their adherence to the Anti-Comintern Pact.—Reuter.

BOSE'S STATEMENT: A CORRECTION.

JHARIA, April 7.

In Congress President's statement issued on April 5, on the ban on Congressmen participating in official social functions the paragraphs beginning: "It should be made clear" etc., has suffered mutilation in telegraphic transmission.

The paragraph should read as follows: 'It should be made clear in this connection that the ban applies to Congress Ministers also. In accordance with these instructions at the instance of the Working Committee I had occasion some time ago to remind the Congress Ministers in a certain province that they should not attend the proclamation parade held at the beginning of every year."—A. P.

Shiah Arrests At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, April 7.

Five hundred and ninety-six Shias were arrested to-day in connection with the Tabarra agitation.—United Press.

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A SHORT STORY

Chuckawalla Pete

(BY VIC YARDMAN)

Will Harper, whom I was visiting at his desert ranch near Redstone, pointed proudly at the pretentious looking white stucco building. Over the doorway was a sign reading: Brainard Free School for Boys and Girls. Easily the building was the grandest thing of its kind for miles around.

"That's it", Will said. "That's the school that Chuckawalla Pete Brainard donated to Redstone county. As you know, the institution is heavily endowed. You'll not find a finer teaching staff anywhere in the West, nor better equipment. We're mighty proud of that school".

I had been doing some historical research in connection with the earlier development of the South-West and the name Chuckawalla Pete seemed a familiar note.

"Wasn't there a Chuckawalla Pete who was a desperado in the earlier days?" I asked.

"The same", Will admitted. He grinned, rolled himself a cigarette and we squatted in the shade of a joshua tree. "I'll tell you about him. Chuckawalla Pete was a victim of circumstances. His father was one of the most ruthless outlaws the West had ever known. The old man was caught and hung when Pete was in his early teens. The boy's mother had died in child-birth.

"Naturally folks rather expected Pete to follow in his father's footsteps. The local sheriff promised him the same treatment his father had received at the first suspicious move. But young Pete didn't want to be a desperado. He wanted to be a law-abiding ranch owner, and he felt if it hadn't been for his old man he could have done just that.

"Fate, he knew, was against him. He knew he'd never have a chance to live an honest man's life in Redstone unless a miracle happened. So he lit out, trailed up North and settled in Rawson, fifty miles away. Fifty miles were a long way then. Pete didn't think his past would catch up with him. But it did. A Redstone citizen drifted into Rawson one day, saw Pete and warned the citizens. From that point on Pete lost caste. He was watched like a hawk.

"So Pete got sore. All right, if that's the way they felt about him, he'd give them something to worry about. So he went back to Redstone, which town he actually loved, and formed a gang of desperadoes. He was the boss and he didn't allow the gang to pull any jobs until all the details were ironed out.

"The chief detail was arranging for a gateway. Pete searched the hills and found a rendezvous where he and his men could hide. The place was practically impregnable. A handful of men could stand off the United States army.

"Pete brought in supplies and ammunition and stored them in the valley. Then he made a speech to his men. The next day they held up the Redstone bank and got away with dollars 10.000. cash money.

"The Sheriff, a new one, and his posse chased Pete and his gang to the narrow pass that led to the hideout. There the officers were met by a fusillade of bullets and took shelter.

"The sheriff a gent named Tabor, sent out men to reconnoitre and it wasn't long before the law discovered it was going to be no easy task to route out the outlaws. The sheriff, however, was a determined man. He decided to lay siege. He sent men back for supplies, made camp, and settled down to a long wait.

"Inside the valley Chuckawalla and his men did likewise. They had supplies enough to last them two months, and they figured that by then the sheriff's posse would have decided they couldn't afford to stay away from their jobs any longer.

"A week, two, three passed. Both sides were getting uneasy. There had been skirmishes, but no serious damage was done. Chuckawalla realized his men couldn't stand the inertia much longer. They were calling for a showdown. Instead of giving in, however, Chuckawalla handed them shovels and set them to work digging around likely looking places in the valley.

"Three days later Chuckawalla and one of his henchmen struck colour. Even with their inexperienced eyes they realized that the deposit was rich beyond their wildest dreams. Now, here was a situation. What good could that gold possibly do them under the circumstances?

"Chuckawalla got to thinking. The next day he sent a man out under a flag of truce to talk with Sheriff Tabor. The man said that Chuckawalla would agree to give back the dollars 10,000 they'd taken from the bank if the sheriff would agree to let them go free.

"Tabor jumped at the chance. His posse was rebellious. In another couple of days they would have quit. He put the matter up to the bank officials, who agreed wholeheartedly to the deal.

"So the siege was called off. Chuckawalla and his gang rode out of the hills, gave back the cash and became free men. Two weeks later Chuckawalla, having filed his claim, brought in an engineer representing a large syndicate. The engineer made his report and the syndicate offered Chuckawalla dollars 200,000 for the gold mine.

"Pete and his gang sold out and split the proceeds. At first the citizens of Redstone were pretty sore, but there was nothing they could do, and when a man suddenly becomes rich, honestly, overnight, folk's opinion of him change mighty quick. Chuckawalla's gang left for parts unknown. Chuckawalla, now a respected citizen, remained in Redstone and went into the cattle business. In as many years he had trebled his small fortune. Just before he died he had this school built and gave it to the country, dedicating it to boys and girls who might have had to start out in life with his handicap—and to whom miracles weren't likely to happen."

(Copyright.)

MUNSHI CONGRATULATES AHMEDABAD WORKERS

For Success Of Prohibition Programme

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

Addressing a large meeting of workers to-night in the mill area the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, congratulated the people of Ahmedabad on their making Prohibition a success and said that they would introduce Prohibition throughout the Province in the next year. The difficulties of enforcing Prohibition in Bombay were greater, but they hoped to surmount these. There was talk of liberty to drink but he said it was a liberty to become an animal, which could not be given, like the liberty to commit suicide or to beat ones wife.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, said that the success of Prohibition in Ahmedabad was due solely to the co-operation of the people, especially the labouring classes, who showed greater enthusiasm for Prohibition than others. He added that the Abkari Act, which was framed from considerations of revenue, required to be changed so as to regard more seriously breaches of Prohibition.

Several workmen then described at the meeting how they had profited materially and morally by Prohibition.—A. P.

VILLAGE UPLIFT IN SURAT

Bombay Premier's Message

SURAT, April 6.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has sent the following message to the District Local Board on the celebration of the Village Improvement Week:—

"I am glad to know that in pursuance of the policy of the Government of Bombay to regenerate villages and put new life into them, the District Local Board, Surat, is celebrating the Village Improvement Week from the 6th to 13th April. There cannot be a better way of celebrating it than to devote our energy to the regeneration of our social structure. After all the prosperity and well-being of the country mean the happiness and well-being of the villages which constitute the bulk of our province and from which the population of our cities and towns is drawn. Government have, therefore, launched upon a scheme of rural uplift by the establishment of village Panchayats and the creation of a new Rural Development Department. But the success of that scheme depends entirely upon the co-operation of the non-officials in the districts.

"The Surat District Board has set a very good example by taking up the work in right earnest. I hope other districts will follow the example.

"I have great pleasure in wishing your Village Improvement Week a splendid success".—United Press.

L. M. PATIL'S TOUR IN SURAT DISTRICT

SURAT, April 6.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay Government, had a very crowded programme to-day. He travelled more than 60 miles and addressed four meetings in villages. He was accorded a rousing reception in every village where routes were decorated with tricolours and buntings.

Mr. Patil inaugurated the Village Improvement Week at Pal in Choryasi Taluka. Addressing a huge concourse of people that gathered on the occasion, he laid stress on the importance of self-help and said that with the vast man-power India could work miracles provided the power was awakened and guided on the right lines.

He was gratified to see good work done in the village in connection with Prohibition, spread of literacy and village improvement. He assured the people of Government help in their village uplift work.

Mr. Patil left for Navsari at night.—United Press.

INSPECTORS TO CONFER

The 1st Session of the Conference will be held in Poona on Sunday at 3-30 p. m. at the Municipal Hall—Vishrambag Wada—under the presidentship of Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A. for Nasik.

All the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors in the Province will meet together in the morning on the same date and at the same place to have preliminary discussions and to form an Association on constitutional basis.

The Conference will consider the difficulties and grievances in matters of reduced pay-scales of the inspecting staff taken over by Government under their direct control as a result of the Primary Education Amended Act of 1938.

The President of the Reception Committee is Mr. R. S. Dikshit, B.A., retired Administrative Officer of the District School Board, Poona.

BACK FROM ENGLAND

Dr. MUKUNDRAY KESHAVLAL PARIK, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond) F.R.C.S. (Eng.) who arrived from London on Friday morning by s.s. "Circasia" after securing F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL WEEK

Nagindas Master's Advice To Bhuleshwar Meeting

The second day of the National Week was celebrated under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. at Popatwadi on Friday night.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, who presided explained to the audience the importance of the National Week in the nation's history. He said that the week was a stock-taking week, when one got an opportunity of going into the achievements of the past, as well as to chart out the programme for the ensuing year.

He said that the celebration of the Week would keep the country as a constant reminder of the atrocities of Rowlatt Act and the historic tragedy of Jallianwala Baug.

Another of the important features of the week's observances was that so much propaganda for the National Week would be carried on a country-wide scale, that even the States had awoken from their lethargy.

He appealed to those present to use more and more Khaddar and to rigidly stick to truth and non-violence and thus break the chains binding the country.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricamji said that it was a mistake to suppose that conditions had radically changed, for the Congress had no real power and the struggle had to be carried on relentlessly.

He emphasised that Khaddar and prohibition formed the first plank in National struggle.

The next speaker Mr. Soonderdas Morarjee observed that Bhuleshwar was the strong-hold of the Congress-minded and in important movements invariably provided the vanguard. He appealed to them to spread the importance of the Week to neighbouring localities.

He made a reference to Germany, and how by a yearly reminder of their humiliation, Germany had wiped out the shame of Versailles and become a first rate Power.

He appealed to the public to follow the Congres and help Swaraj.

DELHI CLOTH MILLS STRIKE

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI.

For some time past great sensation has been prevailing amongst the workers of the Delhi Cloth Mills. The Mill authorities announced long ago that one lakh of rupees would be distributed as bonus amongst the workers numbering about 15,000 on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Company. But as no bonus has yet been paid to them, the workers held several meetings under the auspices of Workers' League and Textile Labour Union at Roshanarabagh, T. B. College Maidan and before the mill gate over which Sreemati Chandoo Bibi and Mr. Ajit Das Gupta presided. It was decided to go on strike if bonus were not distributed in time. On the 4th early morning while a meeting of the union was being held at the gate of the mills, the workers gave up work. The mill authorities in a hurry closed the main gate.

Subsequently at noon the authorities started distributing bonus when another meeting of the workers was held under the presidency of comrade Chandoo Bibi in which the workers were instructed to resume work since their demands have been fulfilled. The situation is now normal and great enthusiasm is noticed amongst the workers.

Chairmanship Of Statutory Committees

Congress Municipal Party To Put Up Own Nominees

The Congress Municipal Party had nearly three hours' sitting "in camera" at the Congress House to-day, to elect the Party's nominees for contesting the chairmanship of the three Statutory Committees of the Corporation, namely, the Standing Committee, the Improvement Trust Committee and the Schools Committee.

Dr. Jethalal Vora was elected as the Party's nominee for the chairmanship of the Standing Committee. Mr. B. N. Meheshri was elected nominee for the Improvement Trust Committee. For the Schools Committee, the Party elected Mr. Rajaram Gole. The principles according to which the party should elect the nominees seem to have engaged the attention of the Congress Corporators for a considerable time, before the elections took place.

The proceedings of the Party commenced at 5 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, the Leader of the Party. Thirtyfive members were present. The first point to be considered by the members was the recommendation of the Managing Council that those members of the Party who happened to enter the Corporation for the first time should not be eligible for the Chairmanship of any one of the three Statutory Committees. The recommendation of the Managing Council was accepted by the Party. It was also agreed that no member of the Legislature, no office-bearer of the Congress Municipal Party or the B. P. C. C. or the Congress Socialist Party should be eligible for the chairmanship of the Statutory Committees. The next question to be considered was whether the Congress Corporators should lend their support to a non-party candidate. The Party was of opinion that non-party candidates should not be supported. There was a suggestion, it is understood, from certain members, that persons who were members of the last Corporation but were not connected with any particular Statutory Committee should not be eligible for the chairmanship of any Statutory Committee. This suggestion did not find favour with the majority of the members of the Party.

The Congress Corporators proceeded to elect the nominees after deciding the principles.

WOMEN "TERRORISTS" TO BE RELEASED

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The "United Press" understands that the Advisory Committee appointed by the Government to examine cases of convicted terrorists prisoners prisoners have recommended at their last meeting the immediate release of the four women prisoners including Smt. Santi Sudha Ghose and Smt. Sunity Chowdhury of the Stephen Murder case.—United Press.

ENROL CONGRESS MEMBERS AND SELL KHADI

Dr. Kitchlew's Appeal To Punjab Congressmen

LAHORE, April 6.

In the course of a statement Dr. Saifi-ud-Din Kitchlew, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, appeals to the people all over India to observe the National Week from the 6th to 13th April in a befitting manner. During the week, Khadi should be sold as much as possible and Congress members for the current year be enrolled.

"The month of April", adds Dr. Kitchlew, "has a special significance for the people of India in general and for us, the people of this province in particular. It was in this month in the year 1919 that Indian under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi started her war of independence. It was in this very month that we saw in this province the birth of a new awakening amongst the people a new desire and determination to throw off the yoke of foreign domination. This determination brought us in conflict with the forces of British Imperialism in India, resulting in Martial Law and the tragedy of Jallianwala Bagh. Since then every year we celebrate the National Week from the 6th to the 13th April. Every year in this week we proclaim to the world our determination to be free, and also we pay our homage to the departed patriots who laid down their lives for the freedom of our country during the dark days of Martial Law regime".—United Press.

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ANYBODY KNOWS WHAT THEY ARE! THEY'RE CHICKENS!
YOU POOR SIMP, YOUR EDUCATION HAS BEEN SHAMEFULLY NEGLECTED BUT I'LL SEE IF I CAN HELP YOU!
LET'S SEE IF YOU KNOW YOUR MOODS! THERE'S THE INDICATIVE, THE IMPERATIVE AND THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD! NOW LET'S TAKE THIS SENTENCE! "THE COW WAS IN THE PASTURE"! WHAT MOOD?
THE COW MOOED!
WELL, MAYBE I'M NOT SO HOT IN GRAMMAR BUT THEY COULDN'T FOOL ME IN GOEGRAPHY!
NO? WHAT DO THEY RAISE THE MOST OF IN CHINA?
CHINESE!
?
CAN I HELP IT IF I AIN'T HAD NO BOOK LEARNIN'?
3-1

HAVE YOU ANY PLANS FOR THE FUTURE WHEN YOUR SENTENCE EXPIRES?
YES, THE PLANS OF TWO JEWELLERY STORES A BANK, AND A TICKET BY AIR SERVICES OF INDIA FOR A SURE AND QUICK GET-AWAY TO A FAR OFF TOWN!!

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Make Full Use Of Small Holders' Relief Bill

ABOLITION OF LANDLORDISM AND LAND REVENUE SYSTEM DEMANDED

The following is a summary of some of the important resolutions adopted by the first Gujarat Kisan Conference held at Gusar in Punch Mahals district on April 1-2 under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant Mehta:—

At the outset the Conference paid its tribute to the Kisan men, women and children who had suffered deaths, assaults and imprisonments in the course of struggles in the provinces, Indian States and Agency Areas of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Kisan Strikes

By another resolution the Conference asserted the kisan's rights to adequate maintenance for himself and his family as the first charge on the produce of his soil and proclaimed his right to strike that is to withheld payments of revenue, rent and debts when there is no surplus left with him to pay these charges. Accordingly the Conference supported the rent and revenue strikes carried on by the peasants of Radhanpur, Cambay, Baroda, Chota Udayapur, Barihya and Lunavada States and in the Talukas of Mandavi and Kalol in the Bombay Presidency. The Conference further condemns the tyrannies and oppression perpetrated on the kisans while they were engaged in their rightful struggles.

Bombay Tenancy Bill

The Conference condemned the Bombay Tenancy Bill as unsatisfactory and even injurious to the rights of the tenants and called upon the Government of Bombay to grant by law the following demands of the tenants:—

(1) Total remission of all the arrears of rent.

(2) Restitution of tenants in the lands occupied by them in July 1937.

(3) Rent in Inamdari and Talukdari villages should be fixed at not more than the land revenue assessed by the Government in similar lands.

(4) Rent should not exceed land revenue by more than 1/3 in other lands.

(5) All extra payments, and imposts levied so far in Inamdari and Talukdari villages should be declared illegal.

(6) All systems of crop-sharing should be abolished.

(7) All debts accruing from the arrears of debts should be wiped out.

(8) In case failure of crops rent should be reduced at the same rate at which land revenue is remitted or suspended.

(9) No rent suit will lie against the tenant till there is failure in payment of rent for three successive years and even then land and produce necessary for his maintenance, two milch cattle, standing crop and household utensils should be immune from attachment.

The Conference then sent its greetings to the peasants of Lavet and adjoining villages in the Mangrol Taluka of the Baroda State for carrying on their no-rent campaign and accorded its general support to the principle underlined in the Bill drafted by Mr. Keshav Rao Deshpande to amend the Baroda Tenancy Act.

Regarding the Talukdari and Inamdari areas the Conference called for the total abolition of all systems of landlordism as injurious to the Kisans as well as the State and set out a Charter of Kisans' Rights on the line mentioned above. The Charter further concluded full rights of say mortgage and gifts to the Kisans rights over their trees and the wells and canals on or adjoining their lands. The Conference also demanded that the revenue officers in these villages should be appointed by Government and the landlord to collect his dues from the local revenue office and not directly from the tenants. The landlord was also required by the Conference to pay 1/4th of his income towards the maintenance of institutions beneficial to the Village.

DEBT RELIEF BILL.

Regarding Agrarian debts the Conference supported the demands of the All-India Kisan Sabha for the total cancellation Pending the introduction of these wholesale reform the Conference condemned the Debt Relief Bill introduced by the Bombay Government in the Legislative Assembly as a mere Re-hash of the old and discredited Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act and demanded the following provisions to be incorporated into the law:—

(1) All sales of land which are either conditional or made under undue pressure should be treated as mortgages and all mortgages more than 12 years old should be treated as cancelled and lands should be re-settled with the original owners.

(2) The law should scale down debts under Rs. 2,000 only.

(3) All lands, cattle and produce necessary for the maintenance of the kisans as well as standing crops and household utensils should be immuned from attachment under all situations.

(4) The same immunity should be enjoyed by Kisans who are declared insolvent.

(5) Government should arrange for cheap credit for kisans: and

(6) The debts and interest charges owing to the Co-operative Societies should be drastically cut down.

Instrument Of Instructions To Kisans

The Conference then issued the following instructions to the Kisans in order to enable them to take the best advantage of the Small Holders Relief Bill and other laws that might be passed in future:—

(1) No peasants, no small holders, need pay any cash or produce towards the payments of the debts till March 31, 1940 if they have to serve or incur new debts for the purpose.

(2) If no notice threatening attachments or sale of land is served on small holder he need only apply to the Collector through Mamlatdar and offer to pay interest charges and all proceedings will be withdrawn.

(3) Similarly in case of receipt of notice regarding attachment of movable goods the kisan should again apply to the Sub-judge and prove that he is a small holder in order to ward off all attachment proceedings.

(4) In view of the fact that attachments of lands and movables of all small holders including the tenants have been prohibited till 31st March next year no peasant should, on receipt, notice or of receiving a bailiff hasten to deliver anything to his creditor.

(5) No tenant tilling his land since 1932 can be evicted if he has paid or he is prepared to pay his rent. No tenant should therefore deliver possession of his land on mere receipt of a notice of eviction but should challenge the landlord to go to a court of Law.

(6) No landlord will be entitled at present to evict an old tenant merely on the ground that he wants to cultivate the land himself or that he owns within 100 acres of land.

(7) No old tenant need sign a new rent note for the ensuing year unless it provides for the reduction of his old rent.

(8) The same holds good for all old tenants of Talukdars and Inamdars.

(9) No tenant should pay his rent unless a properly signed receipt is given to him.

(10) No tenant of an Inamdari or Talukdari should pay or deliver anything either in cash or produce in excess of the amount for which receipt is given to him.

(11) No tenant should render any free labour to his landlord.

(12) These instructions will also apply to the kisans who are tilling the land that have been mortgaged to their landlords.

(13) All Kisans who have already paid a good bit towards the amount for which the land was originally mortgaged to file suits for demanding accounts from their mortgagees.

(14) Similar suits for amount should also be instituted by peasants who have pledged some movables to their sahukars.

(15) All peasants should appoint village committee in order to give advice and guidance in observing the above instructions and to help in conducting rent and debt struggles against their landlords and sahukars.

Land Revenue

The Conference then passed resolutions condemning the present land revenue act as most injurious and iniquitous and demanded the application of an income-tax with a minimum exemption limit on all incomes from lands. Pending the enactment of such a law the conference demanded more minimum measures of relief.

LONDON.—The Admiralty announced to-day on flag Vice-Admiral Somerville being struck at sunset on April 6 on being invalided home Captain Poland will assume command of the East Indies Station temporarily and hoist his broad pennant as Commodore First Class accordingly.

Tammany Leader Found Guilty

'None Can Convict Me; I Will Win' Outburst From Dock

NEW YORK (By Air Mail)

A Jury of middle-class businessmen, after five weeks of testimony from ex-crooks and policemen ex-lawbreakers found James J. Hines the blacksmith who as Tammany leader became a power in New York's politics, guilty of conspiring to operate illegal lotteries and with conducting such lotteries.

The indictments accused him of being the paid political protector of the late Dutch Schutz's £4,000,000-a-year "policy" racket.

The maximum sentence which can be passed on him in connection with the verdict is twenty-seven years' imprisonment.

"I feel like a man who has been kicked," Hine remarked after hearing the verdict.

His counsel, Mr. Stryker, said that an appeal against the verdict would be filed immediately.

Hine (says Reuter) was later released on bail of £4,000 pending announcement of his sentence.

When he appeared outside the court shouts of "Hurrah for Jimmy!" came from the waiting crowd.

New York awaited the jury's decision anxiously, for the trial one of the most ballyhooed since the Lindbergh kidnapping case, was more than just another trial of an allegedly crooked politician.

It was important because of Hine's dominance of Tammany Hall, the great political machine which still controls the important New York vote.

Hines, trying to keep up his traditional smile, was nervous and worried after Judge Charles Nott's summing up, which was interpreted by both sides counsel as favouring the arguments of the prosecutor, Mr. Dewey.

Prosecutor Thomas Dewey's case was that Hines received bribes for using his political power to protect Dutch Schultz, the murdered racket king of New York and his successors.

This was the second time he had faced trial.

His first trial ended on September 13, when Mr. Justice Pecora ruled it a mistrial. His second, before Mr. Justice Nott, began on November 14.

When the police "pulled him in", Hines was the city's most powerful and richest political boss. He ran three limousines, lived in a country estate, was openly called the big noise behind New York's £50,000,000 a year "policy racket"—a form of gambling not unlike Britain's football pools, with the difference that it is illegal and has been attended by scores of killings.

Of eight others indicted with Hines four were dead or missing when the trial opened and three turned State's witnesses. Of the first four one—George Weinberg—was to have figured as State's witness, too.

But just before he was to have given evidence Weinberg, who had been Dutch Schultz's trigger-man, stole a revolver from the holster of one of his guards, put it to his head, and pulled the trigger.

Hines boasted as he entered the dock "No bunch of squealers is going to convict me. I'm going to win."

NEW OPERATIONS MANAGER FOR IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

He Arranged Chamberlain's Flights

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Mr. A. C. Campbell Orde, the man who was responsible last September for arranging Mr. Chamberlain's memorable flights to and from Germany has been appointed operations manager of Imperial Airways.

The position was offered to him by Imperial Airways, with the agreement of the Board of British Airways, for whom he has been operational Manager since 1936.

The new appointment is in connection with the merging of the two companies.

Mr. Campbell Orde, who is 40 has had a long career in flying including war service in the R.N.A.S. and R.A.F.

Before taking over his post with British Airways he was chief test pilot with Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd.

In 1932 he received slight injuries while testing a four engined air liner built for Imperial Airways. Owing to an air lock in the fuel system he was compelled to land the big machine in a field. It struck a ridge and turned on to its nose.—Reuter.

THE BRAIN MACHINE

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

An intricate mathematical instrument which quickly solves the most difficult differential equations and performs other complicated mathematical calculations has been constructed in Leningrad.

It has been designed by Dr. I. S. Bruk, a member-correspondent of the Soviet Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

The apparatus is described as "mechanical integrator" and is stated to be the first constructed in the Soviet Union. Hitherto only two instruments of the kind existed in the world—one in England and the other in the United States.

Speedy solution, it is claimed, can be obtained by the new instrument to the most complicated equations relating to mathematical physics, machines, aerodynamics, and other sciences. The apparatus has been highly praised by a commission of scientists who, after examining it, "noted its tremendous important according to the Telegraph Agency of the U.S.S.R.)—Reuter.

FIVE PUBLIC LECTURES

BY
COLONEL DINSHAH P. GHADIALI, M. Sc.

(Honorary) M. D., M. E., D. C., Ph.D., LL. D., N. D., D. Opt. D.F.S., D.H.T., D.M.T., D.S.T., Etc.

METAPHYSICIAN AND PSYCHOLOGIST
Ex-Commander New York Police Reserve Air Service
President, Spectro-Chrome Institute,
MALAGA, NEW JERSEY.
United States Of America

AT
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

from Sunday April 9, 1939, to April 13, 1939, at 6 p.m. daily.
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SALESMAN GETS OFFICE JOB
after conquering **Night Starvation**

Sales in your territory are down, while others are up. Unless you can show an improvement, we cannot keep you on.
Yours truly,
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S. Chatka
YOU LOOK WORRIED CHAUDRI.
I'M AFRAID OF LOSING MY JOB. I CAN'T GET NEW ORDERS WHEN I FEEL WORN OUT ALL DAY. I EVEN WAKE UP TIRED. WHO IS YOUR BEST DOCTOR HERE?
AT THE DOCTOR'S
YES, THIS WAKING UP TIRED INDICATES NIGHT STARVATION. YOU'RE USING UP ENERGY IN HEART-BEATS, BREATHING AND OTHER MUSCULAR ACTIONS WHILE YOU SLEEP, AND YOU MUST REPLACE IT. TAKE HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT, AND YOUR VITALITY WILL SOON COME BACK.
EVERY NIGHT
NICE STUFF TO COME BACK TO, HORLICKS. IT'S EASY FOOD FOR A TRAVELLER TO MAKE, TOO.
TWO MONTHS LATER
YOUR REPORTS ARE FULL OF DRIVE, CHAUDRI. HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GROUP OF DISTRICTS FROM HERE?
THINKS:
THIS IS MY FIRST STEP TOWARDS SALES MANAGER. I'LL GET THERE SOON, IF I KEEP ON WITH HORLICKS.
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Horlicks tastes best when made in the Horlicks Mixer. Just send the disc from the top of any Horlicks pack with As. 8 (for the large mixer) or As. 4 (for the small mixer) to P.O. Box 2329, Calcutta.
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GUARD AGAINST "NIGHT STARVATION" (SAVARNI KAMJORI)
take **HORLICKS**
—then you will sleep soundly—wake refreshed—and have extra energy all day

Film Fare For The Easter

Mister Average Man!

Amusing Idea Exploited In Comedy At Regal

A cast of high and low comedy experts, combined with what is claimed some of the loveliest red and blonde beauty on the screen, has tackled a fresh and original idea in "Thanks for Everything", a scandalously funny picture with Adolphe Menjou, Jack Oakie, Jack Haley," Arleen Whelan, Tony Martin, Binnie Barnes, George Barbier and Warren Hymer, at Regal.

"Thanks for Everything" expounds the droll idea that there is such a thing as a Mister Average Man. Its plot, through its plotters—same being Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie—proceeds to locate this specimen man, and then to probe him. Hapless Jack Haley plays the role of Henry Smith, Mister Average Man. But when the probers reach Haley's heart and meddle with his Miss America, Haley collects himself and establishes a new high average in the behaviour of an American mad about romance. Red-haired, green-eyed Arleen Whelan represents this emotion in the life to Mister Average Man, who therefore proves himself a rare picker of feminine charm. Haley wins a contest as Mister Average Man, and is sent to New York, not only with all Expenses Paid, but with Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars Prize Money waiting for him. Since most men strive constantly to be in this situation of Contest Winner, Haley's emotions will be widely shared. Specially will they be shared when Menjou and Oakie, for dire purposes of their own, manage to skin him out of his money, and to keep him as a guinea pig for experimentation which you will find outrageously comical.

Mickey Rooney in a scene from "Out West With The Hardys," at Metro.

NEXT WEEK

Ram Gopal To Appear At Regal

Young Indian Dancer Who Created Sensation In Hollywood

(From A Correspondent)

A brilliant youth of 21 and already a veteran of a world tour, having danced on the celebrated stages of Batavia, Tokyo, Honolulu Los Angeles, New York, Paris, Warsaw and many other capitals, Ram Gopal returns for a short time to India and before leaving the Indian shore he will appear on the Regal Stage on the 13th April, under the patronage of H.E. The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley, giving Bombay the only chance to see his performances.

In Hollywood Ram Gopal's dance concerts were sponsored by the celebrated movie producers, Cecil B. de Mille and Max Reinhardt. Among his fans who witnessed and admired his dancing talnts and the high quality of his performances are many famous Hollywood Stars, including his personal friends like Luise Rainer, Jeanette Gaynor, Tyrone Power and Edward Robinson. The news about his Hollywood triumph reached New York, where the Indian Dancer was given a rousing recepting at the 46th Street Theatre. It was there that some years ago Uday Shanker made his first appearance.

PARTNERED LA MERI

While in Japan Ram Gopal had the rare privilege of dancing under Imperial Command, which as a rule is never accorded to foreign artists. Paris gave Ram Gopal a brilliant reception and the French art critics are unanimous in praising the exceptional stage personality and aesthetic qualities of his dancing. Ram Gopal is not a stranger to Indian art and dance lovers. Three years ago he toured India as partner of the European dancer, La Meri. Those who then saw Ram Gopal knew that he has a great future. He has risen to that expectation, achieving world fame as a solo dancer, which gives credit not only to himself but also to the country of his birth.

In America his dancing technique has been compared with that of Heifetz in his mastery of the violin, and with Nijinsky as a personality on the stage. His successful appearance on Broadway is an achievement equalling that of La Argentina—as no solo dancer after her has dared to hold the stage in New York for a whole evening all by himself and "come through the ordeal with flying colours"—except Ram Gopal.

Ram Gopal has selected for his Bombay appearances a talented partner, the first Javanese Court Dancer ever to be seen in India Retna Moerindiah. Her gorgeous and rare costumes coupled with her personal charm and beauty will justify the expectations of the dance lovers of Bombay. Javanese dancing being decidedly of Hindu origin she has made an intelligent study of its technique and will also show some rare Indian dances in her delicate and fine interpretation.

James Stewart and Carole Lombard in "Made For Each Other", coming next week.

Mickey Rooney Goes West!

New Hardy Family Picture At Metro

Possibly not so brilliant as "Love Fiends And Hardy," Mickey Rooney's latest film is equally entertaining. It is truly a picture for the whole family to see.

This time it's "Out West with the Hardys," which opened on Thursday at Metro Theatre.

There's never a dull moment from the time that Mickey Rooney, as Andy, has his weekly tiff with best girl Polly Benedict, until the Judge, tired and weary, packs his little group back to Carvel after a hectic but eventful vacation on a western ranch.

New comedy has been added to the fifth of the popular Hardy Family series with the casting of little Virginia Weidler in the role of chief heckler of the incorrigible Andy. No matter what he may do in the way of western stunts, Virginia manages to go him one better. Add to this a dramatic plot involving the owners of the ranch, a new romance for Cecilia Parker and some heart-tugging moments revolving about a pet horse, and there emerges sixty mihutes of entertainment.

The performances of the family as a whole equal anything done so far. Mickey Rooney, as Andy, gives a sincere interpretation of the boy and introduces a new touch of pathos omitted from others of the series He is shaping as a really versatile actor. Judge Hardy, as portrayed by Lewis Stone, shoulders new burdens with the aid of Fay Holden as Mrs. Hardy. Others in the cast are Ann Rutherford, Sara Haden, Don Castle, Gordon Jones, Ralph Morgan, Nana Bryant, Tom Neal and Anthony Allan.

Claudette Colbert and Herbert Marshall in "Zaza", coming next week to Eros.

CHHAYA DEVI

who plays the lead in Film Corporation of India's "Tumhari Jeet".

New Flying Film

"Wings Of The Navy" Shown This Week At Excelsior

Here is another picture boosting America's defence services.

It is "Wings of the Navy", a Warner Bros. Cosmopolitan production which is seen this week at the Excelsior Theatre with an impressive cast headed by George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, John Payne and Frank McHugh.

The background of the story, which, as the title implies, is the naval aviation service, lends itself more readily than any other arm of the national defence to the purposes of thrilling drama.

Filmed with the full co-operation of the United States Navy, the production has a patriotically educational side in that it gives the spectator a thorough comprehension of the extent and competence of the U.S.A.'s navy's air establishment. It is all worked in as part of the story, and much of it is presented in a manner that is often aweinspiring as well as exciting. Such are the scenes showing a progressive take-off by 150 student fliers at the Pensacola training school, the take-off of forty-seven huge bombing and patrol seaplanes from San Diego Harbour on a mass ocean hop; and the mass return of forty-four of these 'planes.

Interwoven with all this, there is, of course, a winning and thoroughly human tale of two brothers who are both navy fliers, and there is a charming love story which for a time threatens to develop into a tragic triangle but is nicely resolved at the end.

After getting his contract ended at his former studio, Dick Powell, on the look out for a chance of better parts, is as good as signed by M.G.M. But although he wanted to get away from singing parts, it looks as though Dick is set to do some more. M. G. M. want him in place of Allan Jones, whose contract they allowed to lapse.

Jack Haley, Arleen Whelan, Adolphe Menjou, Binnie Barnes and Jack Oakie in "Thanks For Everything" at Regal.

"ADVENTURES OF MARCO POLO" AT BROADWAY

Cavalcade of romance, splendour, excitement and fun will be moved swiftly across the screen of The Broadway, Kingsway, Khodadad Circle, Dadar in Samuel Goldwyn's "The Adventures of Marco Folo".

The production offers Gary Cooper a romantic role as the swashbuckling adventurer who was the world's first travelling saleman and opened the first important trade route between Europe and Asia during the colourful rein of the great Chinese Emperor, Kublai Khan, fighting and loving as he went.

The picture also introduces Sigrid Gurie, the Norwegian beauty with her rare loveliness, charm and ability.

The production has been brilliantly directed by Archie Mayo for release through United Artists, and Richard Day's magnificent sets capture perfectly the atmosphere of Thirteenth Century China. Among the most impressive of these are the Great Wall of China and the palace of the Khan. The film has been produced on a tremendous scale with a cast of some 5,000.

LAUREL-HARDY AT EDWARD

Beautiful settings, picturesque costumes and tuneful melodies provide a rich and varied background for the antics of Laurel and Hardy in their comedy "Swiss Miss" which will be given a repeat run at the Edward this week. The two comedians are seen as American mouse trap salesmen bent on ridding the cheese producing districts of the Alpine republic of its rodents. As salesmen their efforts are unavailing but as comedians they are imitable.

Della Lin, the beautiful Viennese blonde, makes her Hollywood debut in this film and gives a fine performance.

Hedy Lamarr, most glamorous of the glamour girls to hit Hollywood for years, is to be teamed next with Robert Taylor. And Spencer Tracey is to do a characterisation of Thomas Edison, the inventor.

"GOOD EARTH" TO BE REVIVED AT PATHE

The Pathe Cinema is showing a selection of good second-run pictures.

This week's attraction is "Morocco," starring Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper.

During the Easter holidays there will be special morning shows at 10 a.m. when more good second-run films will be shown. This morning William Powell and Myrna Loy will be seen in "Double Wedding."

To-morrow (Sunday) morning they are reviving that epic film "The Good Earth," starring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. No one who has not so far seen this great film should miss it this time.

On Monday morning "San Francisco," starring Clark Gable and Jeanette MacDonald will be shown.

More than 1,000 "dress" and "uniform" extras are at work in three Paramount pictures. Four hundred are in "Union Pacific", the Cecil B. De Mille epic starring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea; 380 are in "Hotel Imperial", which stars Isa Miranda and Ray Milland, and 215 are supporting Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Shirley Ross in "Cafe Society".

Charlie Macarthy provokes lot of fun in "You Can't Cheat An Honest Man." at Eros.

SIX GOOD FILMS REVIVED AT NEW EMPIRE

Six good films will be seen this week at the New Empire. They have been specially revived to provide a daily change of programme for the Easter Holidays.

To-day (Saturday) will be screened "Goldwyn Follies", the technicolour musical extravaganza.

"Maytime", another musical, starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette Macdonald, will be revived on Sunday.

"Lost Horizon", the Frank Capra film, starring Ronald Colman, will be seen on Monday.

On Tuesday Laurel and Hardy, the inimitable comedians, will be seen in their laugh-riot "Way Out West".

"Moonlight Sonata", the great musical, starring Paderewski, will be shown on Wednesday.

On Thursday "Theodore Goes Wild" with Irene Dunne and Melvyn Douglas will be revived.

PREMIER TO ATTEND PREMIERE!

"Tumhari Jeet" At Capitol

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher will be present at the premiere of "Tumhari Jeet" a the Capitol this afternoon.

"Tumhari Jeet", the new picture of Film Corporation of India,, is the first Indian film to be shown at the Capitol.

LIFE OF CHRIST AT PALACE

Cecil B. De Mille's "King Of Kings"

The Palace has revived this week Cecil B. DeMille's great achievement, "The King of Kings." It is a soul-stirring religious picture, describing with reverence and beauty the ever inspiring life of the world's great saviour, Jesus Christ.

The touching and glorious story of the life of Jesus has been the subject of countless theatrical performances and pageants for centuries; but few shows of stage or screen, for grandeur, magnificence or lavishness, could be compared with "The King of Kings."

The Bible has been very closely followed, and in the few instances where Mr. DeMille has added to the Gospel narrative, he has almost always had the authority of early Christian legend and tradition. Immense pains have been taken to make each character vivid and individual. Thus Peter, destined to be the leader of his brethren after his Master's death, is shown as a gigantic, impulsive fisherman, tender of heart and weak of will until the bitter trial of the night when he betrayed his Master thrice. The Virgin Mary is a figure of infinite dignity and love, and in the end, of awful sorrow.

Real "Judge Hardy Congratulates Film Cast

Judge A. D. Hardy, of Brantford, (who inspired the series of films named after him) at his request, has been sent an autographed photograph of the Judge Hardy Family on the occasion of his 79th birthday anniversary. Writing that he had seen all of the pictures dealing with the Hardys, Judge Hardy sent his best wishes for the future success of "The Family," and noted that he particularly approved of Lewis Stone both as a judge and father. He added that he hoped it might be his good fortune to see his "relatives," should they happen to visit Brantford.

Four New Indian Films To-day

CAPITOL: "Tumhari Jeet". Film Corporation of India's new film in Hindustani, featuring Chhaya Devi.

CENTRAL: "Birth Of Shivaji". Minerva's historical film in Marathi, featuring Ameena and Keshavrao Dhaibar.

MAJESTIC: "Daughter Of The Marathas". Artists Combine production, patriotic theme in Marathi, featuring Gangubai.

MINERVA: "Her Last Desire". Sagar's new film, featuring Yaqub and Maya.

Laurel and Hardy in "Swiss Miss", revived this week at Edward.

George Brent and Olivia de Havilland in "Wings Of The Navy" at Excelsior.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"We shall make it h—l for this Government and the Congress if they persist in forcing this unjust and unwanted measure on us. We shall show them that it will not be a trifling pastime to meddle with the personal freedom, economic interests and religious observances of our community. We shall fight prohibition and fight it successfully". Roared my Parsi friend, his face red with anger and his eyes almost shooting fire. I requested him to calm down and talk to me quietly his case (the Parsis' case) against prohibition.

"Why?", he inquired, "should there be this discrimination between Indians and Europeans? Are the Government afraid of antagonising the Europeans, and do they think they can play with us as they like?"

"Suppose the discrimination is removed and prohibition is applied to all communities alike, would you then give up your objection?" I asked him.

"Of course, not", he replied. "prohibition interferes with our religion. We require liquor for our religious ceremonies".

"But have not the Government given you that concession?" I inquired. "You can get small quantities of liquor for religious purposes on production of a certificate by an authorised body. That should certainly satisfy you".

"What about the people who are addicted to drink? The Parsis as a community are used to drinking for hundreds of years. Would it not be a hardship to deprive them suddenly of a thing to which they have been used for years? Why are Government treating opium addicts with consideration? Are not drink-addicts in the same predicament as drug-addicts?"

"Suppose Government are prepared to give some concession to addicts, would that satisfy you?"

"But what about the economic blow to the community?" he argued. "What about the hundreds of families who are dependent on the liquor trade for their living? What about the unemployment of hundreds of men engaged in the business? What about the lakhs of rupees we have sunk in the trade?"

"Surely", I said, "this is not an aspect of the problem that affects Parsis only. There are hundreds of others who will be adversely affected and thrown out of employment as a result of prohibition. Government are fully alive to that aspect of the question and they are doing everything possible to minimise the hardship to those who will be hit by prohibition. The Parsis also would get the same consideration as any other community in this matter".

My friend was getting impatient, and the colour of his face again began to change. He weighed my arguments against his and evidently felt that his case was being badly demolished. It annoyed him, and he shouted: "But you can't take away like this our personal liberty to eat or drink what we like. Drink is only an evil when indulged in to excess. The Parsis are never guilty of that. There is no drunkenness among them. Why then should they not be allowed to continue moderate drinking?"

"Suppose", I said, "you are permitted to drink moderately,—I mean only the Parsis. And furthermore you are allowed to sell liquor for consumption, but only to members of your community? Would that meet your demand?"

My friend paused for a while, did a little thinking and then nodding his head, said: "I am afraid, it will not. What we want is that we should be left free to carry on the trade as we are doing now."

"That is exactly what I have been saying. What you want is freedom to continue to sell this poison to the poor ignorant masses. You are concerned with the few hundred members of your community who make money from the liquor trade, but you do not care for the hundreds of thousands of families of other communities who are ruined and degraded and condemned to perpetual misery by the drink evil.

My retort went home. My friend was chastened. For the first time he seemed to appreciate the position as it exactly was. Yes, he conceded that the misery of the thousands was much more than the doubtful misery of a few hundred. He agreed that prohibition was a good thing and a very desirable reform. All the same he could not reconcile himself to it. There were deep psychological reasons that still made him afraid of it. The community was against it. So he too must be against it.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-DRINK.

II

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

In my first letter on the subject, I have shown clearly, how Sutta Khel, and Race betting are more wide spread and ruinous than drink in the City; and how the terrible speculation on the various Markets, and especially the Share Market, ruins even thousands of middle class people.

Those, who never enter a liquor shop or never touch drink, are ruined by the abovementioned vices. And yet, what has the Congress Government done to check these vices?

(1) Sutta Khel goes on galore, as thoroughly exposed by dear old Benjamin Guy Horniman for years!

(2) The Race Course betting is unrestricted, and Racing is more widely and attractively advertised during the Congress Raj!

(3) And on the Share Market, the most speculative share, the Tata Deferred, which has brought thousands of people to grief, is allowed even to-day on the forward list; in spite of the repeated appeals in the Press to the Congress Government to order its transfer to the cash list!

So, it is clear, that whilst the vices, like. the Sutta Khel, Race betting and speculation on the various markets are practically given a free hand; Prohibition, total and immediate is to be imposed in Bombay; and with it the highest taxation in the land to meet the deficit!

This the Parsis consider as a definite Discrimination against them. Why should there be only partial prohibition in Madras? And why cent per cent. in Bombay alone?

(1) The total population of India is about 35 Crores.

(2) That of Bombay and its suburbs is 15 lakhs.

(3) So, for every 700 persons in the whole country, there are only three in Bombay. That is to say, the population of Bombay and its suburbs is less than half a per cent of that of the whole country.

(4) Now, the total number of Parsis in the whole world is just one lakh, and

(5) 55,000 of them reside in Bombay alone.

(6) So, more than half the total population of the Parsi Race reside in Bombay.

(7) And the bulk of their trade, industry, property and investments are all in Bombay.

(8) So, Bombay, the Headquarters of the Race, is made to bear the largest burden of City Prohibition and highest taxation in the land! Which means, that the burden is to be the severest on the Parsis! Is it not definite Discrimination?

Some critics have misread my letter; have misjudged this writer; and have misrepresented his views and work to the public. In his previous letter, this writer has stated very clearly:—

(1) That he has been an absolute abstainer for the last thirty-five years.

(2) That he has done his bit for the cause of Temperance.

(3) That Drink is an evil, and is ruinous to workers.

(4) That it is really unfortunate, that Parsis are principal holders of liquor and toddy trade in Bombay.

(5) Further, this writer nas not written or spoken a word against Prohibition.

(6) He has not joined his co-religionists in their strong and united protest against total and immediate Prohibition and the consequent highest taxation in the land.

(7) All that this writer nas done is to present to his countrymen the Parsi viewpoint, as to why Parsis resent this definite discrimination against them. For, according to the facts mentioned above, in singling out Prohibition of all other vices; and in singling out Bombay for total and immediate prohibition and highest Taxation, Congress Government have singled out Parsis for bearing the severest burden! that is definite Discrimination against them; and that is a charge, which will stand against the Kher Government, so long as Sutta Khel, Race betting and speculation on the various Markets are allowed to go on a galore!

For presenting these facts, some critics have chosen to call this writer a Communalist! May I say, sir.

(1) That at the time of the Round Table Conference, when the late Sir Phiroze Sethna and Sir Cowasji Jehangir were given a send-off by Parsis, they were asked to press for a separate Electorate and Reserved seats for Parsis!

(2) Even the old Parsi Congressman, Mr. Maneckji Patel, a disciple of the late lamented Lokmanya, supported this demand!

(3) It was this writer, his colleagues and the then Parsi Rajkiya Subha, that held mammoth meetings of Parsis at the C. J. Hall, opposed tooth and nail the demand for separate Electorate; presented a powerful petition to the Secretary of State, declaring publicly and unequivocally, that the two Parsi Knights did not represent the community; and that the sole Representative of Parsis and of all India at the Round Table Conference was Mahatma Gandhi.

This assertion of Parsis elicited encomiums from Gandhiji in London.

(4) When Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel supported the Flag Satyagraha at Nagpur in 1923; this writer, under the advice of Vir Vithalbhai Patel, gave up his practice to join the movement.

(5) Then again, at the time of the Sword Satyagraha by General Avari at Nagpur, this writer co-operated with Sr. Sambamurti, the present speaker of the Madras Assembly.

In regard to Hindu Muslim Unity and the Akali Satyagraha, this writer has rushed to the various centres of disturbance in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and worked on the Hindu-Muslim Committees appointed by the Working Committee.

(7) And, if this writer was a Communalist, the great Gandhiji would not have chosen him as General Secretary of the Congress, along with Pandit Jawaharlal and Sri Shuaib Querishi, when Gandhiji was the President in 1925.

Again, some critics have described this writer's dress as a "khadi guise"! May I know.

(1) How many members of the Congress High Command or of the Congress Cabinets, or of the Khadi Board have gone round the country, carrying khadi pieces on their shoulders, from shop to shop and house to house, as this writer has done for years?

(2) And whether any Congress or non-Congress organization has held Weekly Khadi and Swadeshi Bazars for a period of eighteen months, during the terrible days of 1930-31, without charging a penny to the stall holders, as this writer and his colleagues of the Parsi Seva Samaj had done in Bombay?

(3) And when Khadi Bhandars were confiscated in Bengal, the Punjab, the U. P., in Khandesh and Sholapur, who did the maximum touring interviewed the officials, and got the majority of them released? That has been this writer's love for Khadi, which affords even partial relief to the foodless and clotheless millions of Mother Hind.

Further, some critics have observed, that "Khadi is my disguise"! Well, I must say, that in the service of my dear country, I have gone about even in disguise!

(1) In 1923 or 24, when this writer was on a Khadi tour in the Punjab, he found, on reaching Rawalpindi, that 3,000 Hindu refugees had fled from Kohat, and that they were sheltered in Hindu schools and Dharamshallas! These I visited, and saw a very sad spectacle of men, women and children all, with one clothing on their person! I was approached by the local leaders to report their sad plight to Mahatmaji. This writer wanted to verify the facts. In disguise, he went to Kohat and to his great disguise he found the whole Hindu Moholla destroyed by arson; and that too, with barracks, armoury, and frontier constabulary, in the vicinity! He rushed back to Pindi and then to Lahore to see the late lamented Lalaji, and Pandit Malaviyaji, and then to Delhi to see Gandhiji. And it was after this, that the cause of the Kohati Hindus was taken up by the Congress Working Committee.

(2) Similarly, during 1930-31, this writer had been to the Frontier again, visiting Peshawar, Charsada, Utmanzai (the home of the Frontier Gandhi), and then to Kohat, Bannu, Dehra Ismail Khan and Darya Khan in disguise. Similarly he visited certain parts of Bengal, etc., in cognito, during the dark days of 1930-31.

Some critics have called me anti-Congressite! Well, on another occasion, I hope to show, how Congressmen in power are getting Fascist and communalist. And how as a true Zoroastrian and a true Gandhite, I have to condemn these evils freely and fearlessly. That is upsetting the interested Parties to-day!

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The popular Congress Government of the province has long before announced its intention to effect total prohibition in Bombay City as from 1st August, 1939.

This decision of the Government has caused a stir in the Parsi Community. The reason advanced by the Parsi community against the introduction of total prohibition in the city are mainly economical and religious. A small section of the members of the Parsi community will no doubt economically suffer on account of the introduction of total prohibition in the city, but the country has now arrived at a stage, when this kind of self-sacrifice in the interest of the masses of the Indian people will have to be borne by the ever generous Parsi Community. Prohibition must come sooner or later. It can not be delayed over long, just because many persons would be thrown out of employment. Time is now ripe when the Parsis should be on the look-out for other Vocations of life. Zoroastrianism has considered three vocations of life as most honourable out of all the many lawful professions. They are that of the priest, warrior, husbandman and artisan. A passage in our scripture reads. "He who would till the earth O Spitama Zarathushtra! With the left arm and the right, with the right arm and the left, unto him thus says the earth: O thou man! who dost till me with the left arm and the right, with the right arm and the left,—here shall I ever go on bearing, bringing forth all manner of food, bringing forth profusion of corn". "Whose cultivates barley cultivates righteousness". From this and many other evidences of our Scriptures it becomes clear that Zoroastrianism holds the profession of agriculture in high esteem, and it enjoins it a bounden duty upon every Zoroastrian to do every thing in his power to help the promotion of agriculture. Cannot the modern Parsis revert back to agricultural pursuits? I understand that the Government of Bombay have devised an agricultural scheme whereby persons who would be unemployed as a result of prohibition, would be employed in the said profession. I suggest in addition to this that "Industrial and technical schools" should also be started immediately at different places in the city, so as to further solve the Unemployment Problem. I appeal to my Parsi brothers to leave the liquor profession, and instead be agriculturists and industrialists. I am sure that my appeal will not fall on deaf ears, as I honestly believe that we Parsis have yet a Soul that will always respond to reason.

A controversy of late has been raised in the Parsi press on the subject whether Zoroastrianism prohibits drinking of Liquor or not.—and whether it is necesary to put wine in the Religious ceremonies of the Parsis or not?

As regards the teaching of Zoroaster as embodied in Zoroastrian scriptures on the use of Alcohol for human consumption, it must be immediately made clear that Zoroastrianism does not prohibit cautious and moderate drinking of wine or Alcohol. But the Mazdayasnan Religion emphatically prohibits taking of anything in excess, including liquor, than what is needed. Books on the subject such as Dina-I-Maiog-I-Khirad or Sacred books of the East as translated by Dr. West are clear on the subject.

With regard to the question whether it is necessary to put wine in Religious cermonies of the Parsis or not, in my humble opinion, the fact remains that liquor is not necessarily required. Some fruits, coupled with few grains of pomegranate and flowers are absolutely essential in most of the Parsi Ceremonies for the dead and the living and that is all that is required. It is absurd even for a minute to suggest as has been made out by some Parsis, that wine is compulsorily required in the Religious Ceremonies of the Parsis. Zoroastrian religion, on the contrary, enjoins it a duty upon every Parsi to be very thrifty in his or her Religious expenses, and from this it will be very easily seen that alcohol which is in fact a luxury

(Continued on page 13, column 1)

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Wash the dried pulses, soak them overnight in the water, and in the morning put on to cook with the onion fried till yellow in the Argo Oil. Simmer until the pulses are very soft—about 2½ hours. Add the baking soda and rub through a sieve. Add the milk, bring to the boil, and thicken with Cornflour blended with a little cold milk. Season to taste with salt and pepper. A little celery salt may be added to the lentil soup, or some chopped mint to the pea soup.

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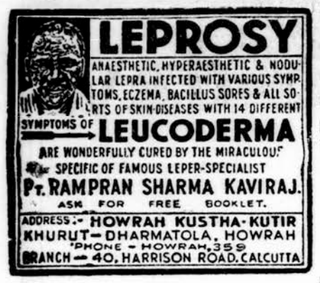

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L. M. P. CARS IN BOMBAY

"Do Not Road Regulations Apply To Them?" Asks Mr. Jhabvala

The following questions were asked and answers given in the Bombay Legislative Assembly:—

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala (Railway Unions): Will the Honourable Minister for Home Department (and Legal) be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of L.M.P. cars at present plying in the City of Bombay;

(b) what is meant by L.M.P. cars;

(c) what are the privileges given to the owners of such cars;

(d) what services do such cars render to Government during difficult times;

(e) how many cars rendered such service during difficult times in 1937 and 1938 respectively;

(f) what were those occasions and what are the details of the incidents;

(g) what is the method by which such cars are brought into vogue;

(h) whether Government accept applications from owners of private cars for L.M.P. cars;

(i) whether it is a fact that the L.M.P. cars are exempt from all restrictions of road regulations and certain other restrictions which are ordinarily imposed on motor vehicles; if so, what are the reasons for it;

(j) how many accidents were caused by L.M.P. cars in Bombay City during the year 1937-1938?

The Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi: (a) There are at present 70 cars of the Bombay Contingent, Auxiliary Force (India), in Bombay City.

(b) "L.M.P." is an abbreviation for "Light Motor Patrol." The new designation is "Motor Patrol." Motor cars and motor cycles of the Motor Patrol form part of the unit known as the Bombay Light Patrol of the Bombay Contingent, Auxiliary Force (India).

(c) The attention of the Member for Railway Unions is invited to section 34 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, which is as follows:—

"*Exemption from local taxation.* No enrolled person shall be liable to pay any municipal or other tax in respect of a horse, bicycle, motor-bicycle motor car or other means of conveyance which he is authorised by a general or special order of the competent military authority to maintain in his capacity as a member of the Auxiliary Force, India."

(d) When the Bombay Contingent is called out or embodied under section 18 of the Auxiliary Force Act in support of the civil power or to supplement the regular forces in the event of an emergency, these cars form part of the transport equipment of the unit.

(e) The Motor Patrol in Bombay City was not called upon nor embodied for military service during 1937 and 1938.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) If the honourable member means by what method members of the Motor Patrol are called out or embodied in the event of an emergency, I would invite his attention to section 18 of the Auxiliary Force Act. Under the provisions of that section, a member of the Motor Patrol can be called out with any portion of the Auxiliary Force (India), by an order of the senior military officer present to act in support of the civil power, or he can be embodied with any portion of that Force to support or supplement the regular forces by a notification issued by Government directing such embodiment.

If, on the other hand, the honourable member means by what method is the Motor Patrol formed or constituted, the answer is in accordance with the provisions of the Auxiliary Force Act, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder by the Government of India and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

(h) I am not sure whether I have understood the honourable member's question correctly, but if by it he means under what procedure are persons enrolled as members of the Motor Patrol, the answer is by application made in the prescribed form to the Officer Commanding the Bombay Contingent or the Adjutant of the Corps. The car or cycle remains the private property of the owner, but can be utilized for the purposes stated in the first part of my answer to clause (g).

(i) The owners or persons driving the "L.M.P." cars are not exempted from any traffic regulations under the Bombay City Police Act or the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.

(j) The number of accidents caused by "L.M.P." cars in Bombay City during the year, 1937 and 1938 was 17 and 23 respectively. None of these was fatal.

PINDARIS' TRAIL OF BLOOD

New Light By Historical Records

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Interesting light is thrown on the political and social history of medieval India in the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Lahore in December 1937, now published in book-form.

Details are given of the rise and fall of "Pindaris" who sweeping with lightning speed from their strongholds in the Narbada Valley, carried fire and sword all over British India.

The earliest mention of the name 'Pindari' is found in the Tarikh-i-Muhammad-Qutb-Shahi. The next mention of the term is found in the accounts of Aurangzeb's expedition into the Deccan. The 'Pindaris' are mentioned as the auxiliaries of the Marathas.

ROVING CAVALRY

The term seems to have been applied originally to a sort of roving cavalry that accompanied all Indian armies in their expeditions.

It is in Central India and the Central Provinces that the 'Pindari' band grew in power. Ruined husbandmen driven out of their homelands by warring factions, goaded by desperation, joined the 'Pindaris'. By degrees, with the decline in the prestige of the Maratha power, the 'Pindaris' became almost supreme, and fixed their headquarters in Malva.

They used to meet during the Dusserah season, i.e. September—October, when the rivers became fordable after the monsoon, to sally forth into British India in quest of plunder. In 1814, they were supposed to have numbered between 20,000 and 30,000 men. In one raid on the Coromandel Coast near Masulipatam they carried off property worth a quarter of a million besides killing and torturing more than 4,000 people.

In 1817, Hastings obtained the consent of the East India Company to organise a campaign against them. The reason for their suppression was their rapacity and the havoc they caused in the rear of British armies in the Maratha war of 1803-05. They hovered like swarms of locusts on the flanks and rear of the British army. It became impossible to convey provisions and ammunition; stragglers were cut off immediately.

When the British Army was fighting the regular Maratha Army, the 'Pindaris' destroyed the British Indian villages and made the collection of revenue in war time absolutely impossible.

How the band was eventually broken up and destroyed is explained in detail.

JUSTICE IN BENGAL

Another subject of which details are given is the administration of justice in Bengal in the last decades of the 18th century. There are sidelights also on the history of Benares, Varlest's observations on Shuja-ud-Daulah's character and some documents hitherto unpublished relating to Wazir Ali are now brought out for the first time.

Publicity is also given to a letter of Maharaja Abhai Singh of Mewar addressed to his vakil at the Moghul Court. Other papers published in the volume deal with historical families of Berar during the Moghul period, English monopoly in Indian spices, Sir Thomas Munro, and Prince Jewan Bakht Jahandar Shah.

The proceedings give a list of books containing inscriptions on tombs and monuments in Christian graveyards in India and Burma, a revised list of commemorative tablets on notable buildings in India, and the rules regulating access to the records in the Imperial Record Department and in some of the provinces.

KOLABA DISTRICT BOARD ELECTION

Two Congressmen Returned Unopposed

(From Our Correspondent)

A meeting of the Congress candidates for Kolaba District Local Board Election, their supporters and the Election Sub-Committee was held at Pen on Thursday night, with Mr. S. V. Tilak in the chair at the house of Mr. N. M. Dharkar, President of the present Kolaba District Local Board.

Workers and candidates from various Talukas explained their difficulties and requirements. It was announced that Messrs. K. M. Jedhe, N.V. Gadgil, S. K. Patil, G. H. Deshpande and other will shortly tour the districts in favour of the Congress Candidates, Messrs S. S. Mirajkar and K. N. Joglekar will tour in Mangaon and Mahad Talukas.

It was announced that two Congress candidates in Karja Taluka were elected unopposed. They were Mr. Malu Krisha Padir (Reserved Backward Seat) and Mr. Pandurang Shet Kale of Khalapur. The third candidate returned unopposed at Khalapur is Mr. Bhide, who is a Congress minded Independent. It is expected that in Roha Taluka all the three Congress candidates will be returned unopposed.

BEST INDIAN FILM

Film Journalists To Award Medal By Ballot

Which among the hundred and odd films produced in India during 1938, can be called the Best Film of the Year? This question, by no means easy to answer, interests producers, stars, critics and fans alike.

The Film Journalists' Association of India will seek to give their verdict on this issue and annually award a Bronze Medal, to be known as "Film Journalists' Award", to the producer of what, in their opinion, is the best picture of the year.

This year the Medal will be awarded for the first time on the occasion of the Indian Motion Picture Congress when a Conference of Film Journalists is also to be held.

The decision will be arrived at by the Blind Ballot method, each member of the Association being entitled to cast only one vote. The members of the Association being mostly film critics or writers actively in touch with the film industry, they are no doubt most competent to give their opinion on this question.

BOX-OFFICE DISREGARDED

It is interesting to note that the Executive Committee of the Association, while formulating the rules for the Ballot, has decided to disregard box-office appeal of pictures altogether. The intrinsic artistic merit of the pictures, and not their relative money-making potentialities is to be the criterion.

The six points which members of the Association have been specially asked to keep in mind while making their choice are (1) Proper representation and interpretation of Indian life and culture; (2) Healthy and progressive attitude to social problems; (3) Technical excellence and proper direction; (4) Story, Scenario and Dialogues; (5) Performances of the Chief artistes in the picture, and (6) Any original feature.

The result of the voting will be declared on the 23rd April on the occasion of the Film Journalists' Conference.

Keen interest in this ballot, the first of its kind organized in India is being taken in film circles and producers, Directors, Stars, etc., are all eagerly awaiting the verdict of the journalists.

NEW PRESS LAW IN EGYPT

Wafd Party To Present Petition To King Farouk

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, By Air Mail).

After three hours' discussions at a meeting held by the Wafd Party, a protest petition signed by Nahas Pasha and members of Executive Council of the Wafd Party, was presented to King Farouk against the new Press Law just promulgated by the Government. In the petition it is stated that the Wafd Party regards the new Press Law as a death blow to the constitutional life of the country and a sign of dictatorship.

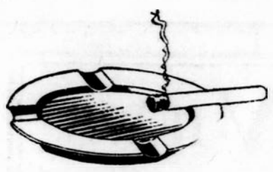
It is also stated that Nahas Pasha has asked for an audience with King Farouk in order to explain the real position of the Wafdists towards the new Press Law.

PRESS LAW

The new Press Law, as it is reported, empowers the authorities in Egypt to prosecute before the assizes courts editors and publishers of the dailies and weeklies in Egypt in case of articles and news published against the authorities in office.

At the same meeting the question of the forthcoming Wafd conference was also fully discussed, and it is understood that 21st April next fixed to be the date of the opening of the conference in the city of Cairo.

The workers of Banshankri Ready-Made Cloth Factory Sholapur have gone on strike since the 30th of March 1939. They submitted to their employers their demands which were rejected compelling them to resort to strike.



carried unanimously

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Player's Please

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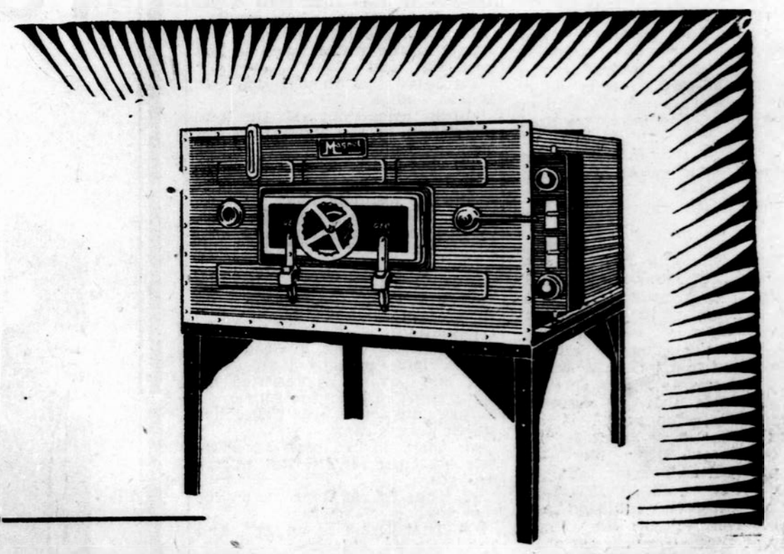

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Our Readers' Views

(Continued from page 11.)

is not necessarily required for Religious ceremonies of the Parsis. Lastly, once more, I appeal members of my community to support Prohibition.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOM S. R. BATTLIVALLA.

IV

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will the President of the meeting of the Parsis held on the 29th March, or any Dastoor Daver present there, explain the true sense and meaning of the sentence inscribed in the Holy Khordeh Avesta, reading, "Ji Vispai Anyai Medhaengho Aeshm Hachintai Khrevy Droovo" appearing in the Sacred Haum Yest, transliterated and translated by the learned Mobedjee Kawasji Edalji Kanga, as, "All the intoxicating drinks lead away to the devil Aeshm", page 348, and give correct guidance to the Parsis, in the matter of prohibition.—Yours, etc.,

SHAVAKSHA NASARVANJI PUNEGAR.

V

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The subject agitating the public mind foremost in Bombay to-day is Prohibition, and the Parsi community is specially interested in it. As a Parsi Nationalist I look at the question from the following different points of view.

Let me at once make it clear that I am for Prohibition as it is intended to be for the greatest good of the greatest number. I similarly look upon similar such evils as the Sutta Khel, race betting and speculation on various markets as equally if not of greater ruination to the people. As such they must be checked similarly and simultaneously. It is a mystery why a uniquely cosmopolitan provincial capital city like Bombay be singled out for the experiment, while cities with majority of Hindu and Mohamedan population should be left intact or partially touched.

The community's view point is that they will be the severest sufferers at the altar of Prohibition, as half of their world population resides in the city of Bombay, their loss on investment of liquor trade will be enormous, unemployment will increase, small property-holders will have a trying time to make both ends meet, and at a critical time when 20 per cent of its population lives on charitable doles the property tax on charity organization funds will act unimaginably adverse. The community feels intensely on the point.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. DHONDY.

Expedite Rent Inquiry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is most regrettable that the Rent Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has not yet published its report, although it informed the public that the same would be out in the middle of March. Now as the tenants of Bombay are most anxiously awaiting its publication at the earliest possible moment, I request the members of the said Committee to expedite their work and submit the report for prompt consideration by the Government, who in turn I trust, will seriously consider its recommendations and pass the necessary legislation for rent reduction and control without any further delay.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MEHTA.

Goa Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. V. R. Joshi commences his letter on the Goa Congress, in your issue of the 27th March, by protesting that he "was much surprised to read in the columns of your paper an appeal issued by the Secretary of the Goa Congress". Mr. Joshi does not qualify his great surprise and I hope I am not doing him injustice in reasonably considering that it must have been a very pleasant one, as the days, when one Goan took sudden and frightful starts at another Goan's participation in the struggle for the freedom of India, are dead and buried for ever.

Mr. Joshi then says that "the organisers of the appeal may be highly spirited young men.....". If Mr. Joshi had not known of the Goa Congress, which is really made up of highly spirited young men, he would have no reason in the world to speculate that the Goa Congress is only formed of youngmen, as no political organisation as such as young men exclusively—The Indian National Congress has both young and old men and though Mahatmaji is an old man he is still highly terribly discordant from Mr. cause the avowal of surprise of the ignorance of the existence of the Goa Congress which comes like a graceful overture turns terribly discordant from Mr. Joshi's very subsequent and badly contradictory statement which he speaks much knowledge of the organisation.

Suspicion seems to be the very next step to Mr. Joshi's surprise. He claims and rightly enough that "no ground should be left uncleared before asking the Goan public to subscribe for membership." The Secretary's appeal involved no issues and, therefore, there could have been no confusion of issues. How then does Mr. Joshi all of a sudden ask for clarification!

"As a Goan I solicit" he says explanation on three points. I must say that the Goa Congress which is so very anxious to satisfy all patriots would have rendered him this at once if he had only cared "as a Goan" to call at the office of the Goa Congress. Full news of an organisation is surely only available from the organisation itself and a patriot was never known to have stood on ceremony.

I will now tackle the three points which Mr. Joshi seems to be so anxious about:—

(1) Mr. Joshi wishes to know the names of the organisers so that he may be able to decide for himself whether or not he "should follow these leaders after judging their past and present sacrifices." In speaking of Goan leaders with past and present sacrifices Mr. Joshi gives a stranger the notion that Goans are terrible nationalists and that they claim among them leaders who have made tremendous sacrifices for their country. I request him to inform me of a single leader in the Goan community with these sacrifices. Goans, it is my sorrow to say, have been the poorest nationalists in India and Mr. Joshi's ignorance of this fact as a Goan has consequently highly flattered his sense of the Goan leader.....We have no leaders of this type and because we have none it does not mean that Goans must never struggle for the liberation of India.

(2) Yes, the Goa Congress is entirely Gandhian. India's success is due to Mahatmaji and the Goan cannot do better than follow Mahatmaji if he also wishes to succeed.

(3) Mr. Joshi wishes to know whether the Goa Congress will start civil disobedience in Goa and when politicians are fully aware that these random questions cannot be resolved beforehand. The very circumstances determine the mode, method and time of action. Besides Mr. Joshi may banish his fears of any indiscretion of the Goa Congress in this respect as Pandit Jawaharlal, who is keenly interested in the organisation, and Mahatmaji, who is always a sympathetic and infallible guide, will be sufficiently consulted.—Yours, etc.,

LUIS GRACIAS.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Mayoral Election

L. A. GOKARN criticises the selection of an outsider as their Mayoral candidate by the Congress Municipal Party in Bombay.

Muslim Education

"ANTI-HUMBUG" criticises the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Corporation for not doing anything for the advancement of education among the Muslims of Bombay.

"Prohibition And Indian Christians"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—Your correspondent Mr. A. D. Fernandes in reply to my letter on "Prohibition and Indian Christians", has completely missed the point and the spirit which prompted me to write the letter. In his enthusiasm to give me advise he has forgotten the facts.

He says "If Christians throw up the sponge and submit to prohibition because there is no alternative, then surely that is not a sacrifice to our Lord Jesus Christ". But who said the contrary. My point was that during the season of Lent when there is no prohibition, we should resolve not to touch liquor and this is certainly a sacrifice which we can offer to God in the same sense as any other sacrifice, as not going to dances during the season of Lent, abstaining from eating meat, or foregoing other pleasures etc. He says Christ has not advocated the policy of prohibition. Apart from the fact that I did not say that Christ did advocate the policy of prohibition, he forgets that His Kingdom was not of this world and in one sentence He solved the question of Church and State when he said "Give unto Caesar what is Caesar's and unto God what is God's". Further Mr. Fernandes says that Christianity is babsed on the free will of man. Free will does not consist in doing what one likes.

It beats me how a soi-disant theologian like you correspondent could have forgotten the ten commandments of God and the five commandments of the Catholic Church which undoubtedly restrict our free will. He talks of the dignity of man in connection with prohibition. Does he not know that the drink makes the beast of man?

Drinking in moderation may be a good thing but even that has been disputed by doctors. But the moderate drinker of to-day becomes more often than not the confirmed drunkard of to-morrow. There are exceptions undoubtedly, but it is an universal law that some people must suffer for the good of the majority. Prohibition is going to be introduced because the Government definitely knows that most of the poor people are uselessly wasting their money in drink and thus ruining their families. As Dr. Gilder said the other day, the aim of Government in introducing prohibition is that the women and children of workers' families might be better fed and better clothed. This is certainly not against Christian religion. It is not for nothing that Government are sacrificing the enormous excise revenue. It is to be noted that many a mighty empire, such as Rome and Babylon has tumbled to dust due to excess of drink which, in its train, had brought about other vices

Considering the present economic conditions of our country prohibition must be introduced at all costs. Finally I still maintain that if our community wholehearted co-operates with Government in carrying out the policy of prohibition, we will have done our duty. Those of us who are accustomed to drink moderately at present—and they are few—should not grumble or put all sorts of difficulties in the way of Government but willingly make a sacrifice for their unfortunate brethren, who cannot avoid being drunk.—Yours, etc.,

"CHRISTIAN".

Talcher Refugees In Angul

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As you know, a very large number of refugees from Talcher State have migrated from Talcher State to Angul Sub-division on account of heavy taxation, monopolise, of daily necessities, and police atrocities. That number at present varies from 20 to 25 thousand, distributed over three big camps of Kosala, Kampsala and Natara and several minor camps. There seemed likelihood of their returning to their homes in the near future. I am therefore sending out this appeal, in the name of humanity, to assist the Marwari Relief Society, which is doing the work of distributing rice to such of the campers as are destitutes, from the beginning of February last. Upto now they have distributed rice worth Rs. 3,500 and more money is immediately needed to keep the work going on for the next three months.

The Orissa Government has started road-earth-work in the vicinity of the camps, thus giving work to some able-bodied people. The Marwari Relief Society has to give rice only to invalids, very old and infirm, lame and blind, and infants. Milk is also very badly needed to be given to about 1,000 infants in all the camps, as they at present receive not a drop of this nutritious liquid. Donors are requested to send remittance to Sjt. Bhagirath Manoria, President of the Marwari Relief Society, c/o Birla Brothers, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, or to the undersidgned at Kingsway, Delhi.

The Political Agent Major Hennessey, Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab and some members of the Praja Mandal met and came to an agreement on the 22nd instant. But the Ruler is unwilling to accept the concessions drafted by the above mentioned parties. So the Refugees are determined to stay on in Angul district in their present leaf-hut camps.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR,
Of the Servants of India Society.
Cuttack.

Radio In Municipal Gardens

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The Bombay Municipality is installing loud speakers in the Gardens of the City of Bombay in addition to the Band.

Instead of installing loud speakers and playing gramophone records if the Bombay Municipality had installed a good radio in every garden it would have been much better and more entertaining for the public and also more convenient for the Bombay Municipality.

Therefore the Bombay Municipality should consider this proposal and act accordingly.—Yours, etc

KITCHENER D'COSTA.

JEWS AND ARABS

Suggested Equity Tribunal

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. H. St. John B. Philby writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—Other preoccupations have prevented my replying more promptly to Lord Davies's closely reasoned letter in your issue of March 20. I entirely agree with Lord Davies that international disputes like that of Palestine could very advantageously be dealt with by an equity tribunal composed of persons of guaranteed "competence and impartiality." It is certainly not difficult to find plenty of competent persons for such a tribunal. But religion, like patriotism, family love, and other virtues, tends to produce partiality. And such partiality is almost inevitable when the matter in dispute is nothing less than the land held sacred by three great faiths. Lord Davies misunderstands me in suggesting that my reference to Arab inability to accept Christian arbitration implies that Jews would welcome it. I do not know about that, and—wisely, I think—confined my remark to matters within my knowledge.

At any rate, little confident as I feel about the impartiality on such a subject of any tribunal that might be convened to consider it, I think the real difficulty arises not so much from the personnel of such a tribunal as from its terms of reference. Lord Davies envisages "a just and reasonable settlement, having regard not only to the conflicting claims of the disputants *but also to the wider interests of humanity as a whole.*" The italicised words seem to me to open the door far too wide to prejudice and partiality—for instance, the tribunal might consider it necessary to include British strategic and economic interests in its survey or other equally irrelevant matters. And, in this connection, I would remind Lord Davies that, for all my well-known partiality to the Arab cause, I was among the first to accept as a reasonable basis of settlement the partition proposals of Lord Peel's Royal Commission, which have proved so unpopular among the Arabs. The Royal Commission was obviously not wholly impartial, but it cannot be denied that, while fully considering the rival claims of the disputants, it did make a gallant effort to weigh "the wider interests of humanity as a whole." Is it likely that any fresh tribunal, however competent and impartial, would improve on that effort?

I doubt it. Yet it failed. And the reason for its failure is not far to seek. In considering the interests of humanity the commission ignored the claims of justice. And that in my mind should be the overriding consideration, while it happens that we actually have in being a court of justice specifically designed to deal with such disputes according to law. I imagine that Lord Davies would not impugn the "competence and impartiality" of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, and I would remind him that both in your correspondence columns and elsewhere I have taken the lead in demanding that the Palestine dispute should be referred to that Court. The response has been disappointing. I think that Sir Michael MacDonnel, recently Chief Justice of the High Court at Jerusalem, has also advocated this course. But otherwise there has been very little support for the proposal, and I suggest in all seriousness that the British Government is nervous of facing that Court on this issue. This is only natural in view of its admission in a recent White Paper that the Arab interpretations of the McMahon promises have greater weight than has heretofore been imagined or recognised.

In conclusion, I agree with Lord Davies that if we seek to obstruct the path of justice with considerations of "the wider interests of humanity as a whole," and shrink from pleading our cause before an existing tribunal quite competent to pass judgment on it, then indeed "our civilisation is bankrupt." I do not, however, recommend that it should commit suicide while there is yet time for it to rehabilitate its credit.—Yours, &c.,

H. St. J. B. PHILBY.

The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London. S.W. 1, March 28.

S. Kanara Students To Confer

BOMBAY, April 6.

Mr. Joachim Alva, President, National Christian Party, Bombay will preside over the South Kanara District Students Conference, Mangalore to be held on April 14.—A. P.

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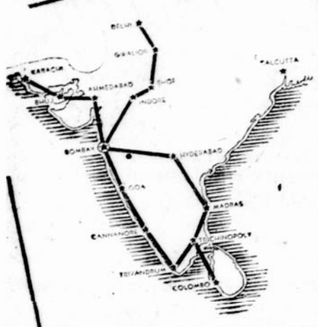

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From Across The Seas

GLEANINGS FROM THE WORLD PRESS

(From Our London Correspondent)

Thirty artists are to be invited to submit designs for stamps which will be issued next year to commemorate the centenary of the British postage stamp.

Major Tryon, the Postmaster General, told the House of Commons on March 27 that these stamps will be of the 2d., 1d., 1 1/2d. and 2 1/2d. denominations, so that as many people as possible may secure some record of the occasion.

Mr. Harold Sutcliffe, the member for Royton, asked for this information in the interest of British philatelists, but the public generally will be eager to see any new stamps, and there is sure to be much comment about their design. Major Tryon has been advised in his choice of artists by "bodies representing both art and industry," and the designs are to be judged by the Royal Art Commission and the Council for Art and Industry. Certain features must appear in these designs, but the Postmaster General said that as far as possible artists would be given a free hand.

Swinburne's Bed

John Reavely, 10-year-old goal-keeper and poet, is to sleep in Swinburne's bed. No one wanted the brass bedstead at the recent auction sale in Putney Hill, where Swinburne lived. John, who lives in Surrey, heard of the lack of interest in the historic bed and told his father that he would like to have it. Now his father has bought it for him for 25s.

John Reavely has written seventy-old poems himself. He really loves poetry and his father would be the first to discourage the long-haired stuff John has always admired Swinburne's children's poems.

At the moment John is occupied with football. He keeps goal for the under-eleven team at his school.

Czech Refugees

Here is the sensational truth about those mysterious Czech refugees who arrived in London by a 'plane recently and were hurried away by the Government representative.

They left Prague only a few hours before the German occupation and they took with them to London secret plans of an entirely new type of army tank and a new kind of machine cannon for aeroplanes.

Six of these "hush hush" refugees, whose names and occupations have been so carefully kept secret by Whitehall, were head designers of the famous Skoda munition works. Prepared to place their services at the disposal of the British authorities, they destroyed all records of their two year's experiments before they left. So Germany has lost invaluable military secrets—and the British War Office has gained them.

Under Pressure

The recent visits made by Dr. Hacha and General Sirovy to Hitler in Prague took place under considerable pressure and threats from the Gestapo.

Despite the presence of large troops and German police, riots which threatened in Prague were only avoided when it was pointed out that the leaders of the Czech people were friendly to Hitler. That is why Hacha and Sirovy were photographed in the company of Hitler under pressure.

* * *

Hitler has had a success in England the other week. The complete and unexpurgated edition of "Mein Kampf" has been published, and it is claimed by the publishers that two editions have already been sold. This means that the author will receive a nice fat cheque almost at once by way of royalties.

Meanwhile the Colossus, perhaps a bit tired of his own overawing greatness, dropped into a Berlin music hall with Dr. Goebbels, as a private celebration of his Memel visit. They quietly hit themselves in a box. Goebbels wore spectacles. "It needed opera to refresh Napoleon when he was tired of victory, but his triumphs, of course were battles.

Hitler's Nephew

Willie Hitler, nephew of the Fuehrer, sailed from Southampton recently for New York. His mother, Irish wife of Alois Hitler, was with him.

Neighbours from Highgate saw them off at Waterloo. They travelled in a third class compartment.

Willie Hitler returned to England a few weeks ago from Germany. Since then his mother has given up the little house in Priory-gardens, Highgate, in which she lived for many years. In January she appeared at the local police court on a summons for non-payment of rates, and was given six weeks to pay. She said that she was expecting money from Germany. She was not at liberty to say who was to have sent it.

Less Women In Eire

Eire has only 952 women to every 1,000 men, one of the lowest ratios in the world, according to the census report.

In 1926, the ratio was 972 to 1,000. In Great Britain in 1931 there were 1,088 women to every 1,000 men. Eire has fewer and later marriages than any other country; it has 51 centenarians, 32 of them women. Due to economic difficulties, the report states, no less than 82 per cent. of the men are unmarried at 29, as against 47 per cent in England; 64 per cent. of females of the same age are unmarried, as against 17 per cent in England, and this notwithstanding the fact that there are more men than women in Eire.

The Spirit Lives

On Thursday March 24, Hitler hoisted the flag of the barbarian conqueror in Prague. The same afternoon in Paris, Czechoslovakian Travel Agency cleared its window of all the normal travel announcements.

On the following morning the new window was complete for all to see. It was entirely draped in black. In the centre of the window there was a coffin. On the coffin were the two flags of Czechoslovakia and the French Republic. There was nothing else whatever, except a small mourning card, which bore the words:—

"The body is dead, but the spirit lives on."

A New Proverb

When the sky is clear carry an umbrella; though your stomach is full, carry provisions," so says an old Chinese proverb.

Here is, however, a new European proverb: "A blow over the head with an umbrella struck by a respectable, honest man, does not hurt so much as a stomach full of machine-gun bullets fired by a double-crossing liar."

Lost Memory

One is always reading of the misfortunes that befall people who have lost their memories.

Here is a true tale to break the tradition. Policeman Edward Forbes, of Massachusetts, had fifteen cents in his pocket on the morning when he lost his memory.

He came back to sanity three days later. He was in Miami, Florida. He found himself in a new suit of clothes with fifty-eight dollars in a handsome wallet. And beside him several pieces of shining new luggage.

Bravo, copper!

Miss Mann's New Book

Miss Erika Mann, daughter of Thomas Mann, the novelist, who was recently exiled from Germany, has published a book on education and child welfare under the Nazi regime.

Miss Mann, who was formerly married to the head of the Berlin State Theatre, was deprived of her German citizenship by Hitler on account of a satirical political revue which she produced in Munich. She fled to Holland, acquired British nationality by marrying W. H. Auden, the poet, and joined her father, now a lecturer at Princeton, in America.

She is 32 years old, tall, dark and a woman of strong character. As a girl she was an actress with Max Heinhardt. She has travelly extensively, and once won a motor race, driving 600 miles in a day. Miss Mann is remarkable for her courage. Not long ago she secretly re-entered Germany, at the risk of her life, to secure some of her father's manuscripts.

Late Mr. Strauss

The death of Mr. E. A. Strauss at the age of 77 after 26 years services as M.P. causes a by-election in Britain's smallest constituency, North Southwark. On the present electoral register fewer than 23,000 voters will take part in the by-election.

Mr. Strauss had a stroke six months ago. He was unconscious from the middle of December until his death. A Jew of German extraction, he made a fortune out of hops and lost it all in grain. He became so rich selling hops to the brewers that he wanted a new interest in life and entered the grain trade. In 1935 he was a ruined man. But his original hop business remained so sound that in that year the profits from it alone amounted to £25,000.

Before the failure of the grain venture, in 1935, he had a considerable personal fortune. He formed the habit in those days of walking home to Park-lane from the House of Commons each night, with a pocketful of small silver coins which he distributed to the "down-and-outs" on his way. A policeman once complained bitterly that this habit had doubled the number of beggars on the route while the House was sitting. Mr. Strauss liked to spend his Sundays at the Zoo. "Next to the House of Commons, it is the most interesting place in London," he used to say.

* * * *

If you want to know, when you are in Paris, the local weather forecast, just dial 'invalides' 8800. You will automatically be switched on to a gramophone record giving the latest weather news. This scheme came into operation only a week ago.

I COVER A TOWN OF STEEL

(Continued from Page 6.)

be where it is to-day in the world of industry. It gives this country a status and guarantees its future not on scraps of paper but in steel itself. Well might one ask: "But is it not better to produce one loaf of bread?" And the answer is that in every sphere of life, we have come to a stage in civilisation when even a loaf of bread comes quicker to the mouths of the poor by means of steel than it ever can through the hands of man.

* * *

Jamshedpur is almost co-existent with the Tata Iron and Steel Company, which is more familiarly referred to as Tisco. It is for all intents and purposes the ruler of that little piece of land. A comprehensive study of the place and the rise of the community within it gives one an idea of how a town is planned, how health schemes are evolved, how labour is controlled and how in a forlorn part of the world a community can make itself almost self-contained. For Jamshedpur has its own water, light and electricity plants, its own railway which measures more than a hundred and fifty miles, its own dairy—in fact its own life and its own ideals. On the whole it seems a much happier spot than any of the industrial towns in the North of England or in Germany or even in America. There are no bread lines, no unemployment, no epidemics of death or disease, no frustration of effort, no barriers of caste or creed or religion, no struggle at all. It is one homogenous place where some are the pillars of industry and the others are the nuts and bolts. But they all belong to the same framework—the works.

* * * *

One lays hands on some astonishing figures. Tisco pays every month fourteen lacs of rupees in salaries. It gives direct employment to fifty-thousand people and indirectly to a hundred thousand. Right now it produces seven hundred tons of steel a year, but it is soon to hit the million mark. Its gross earnings are in the region of twelve and a half crores a year, which is more than the revenue of any province in India with the exception of Bombay and possibly of Madras. It pays the Government some sixty lakhs of rupees in railway freight and the lowest form of manual labour gets eight annas a day. After all that it still manages to make a net profit of over four crores.

* * * *

Let us examine this earning capacity of the plant. Twelve and a half crores! Dropping half a crore for the sake of convenience, we get the figure of a crore a month, which is over three lakhs a day, which analysed further gives you twelve thousand an hour or two hundred every minute. So if you visualise the whole plant standing still during the two minutes silence, bang goes four hundred rupees. It also shows why Tisco doesn't like the smooth working disturbed by such people as call themselves Labour leaders.

* * * *

Jamshedpur has its own social life. There is very little red tape and even the Big Chief Joe is really human. But it is essentially a stag party. One feels like saying that in Jamshedpur men are men and the women number only three. Occasionally one sees at the club a wife or a daughter of one of the officers, but it is men and more men and more men that one sees all the time. The only women that attract one's attention to any considerable extent are those tall strapping "junglis" with their white sarees thrown casually over their naked breasts and their style of coiffure which makes the Edwardian Bingle look a very simple affair. The carrying of loads has made them stand erect and their well-shaped form turn your thoughts away from the works on to the work of Nature and the Superman.

* * * *

Such is the brief picture of Jamshedpur. When you look upon the works at night, it fills you. There is something satisfying about it. Against the background of a clear sky it throws an image of strength. The smoke of tapering chimneys, which stand like massive spires pointing heavenwards, the clang of machinery syncopating to a rhythm all its own, the piercing shriek of sirens that blow in the middle of the night, the glow of embers that fall like a shower from the heavens, the golden stream of moulten metal that is poured in and out of massive cups like the nectar of the gods! One has to go a long way to forget the glowing red of ingots that are lined up like strawberry jelly with the mould removed, or the black stacks shooting up into the sky as if they could almost pierce the thin veil of the night, or that syncopation of the turning wheels and the beat of primitive rhythm as if with a hammer these plates were being moulded into shape. You can still feel the warmth of blast furnace on your parched cheeks. You remember too, how futile it seemed to have to strike a match in the midst of it all to light your cigarette—the thrill of knowing that in that vast dust-bin-like cover there is enough explosive gas to blow up a whole town! How can you forget it?

* * * *

Life seems to be woven into the texture of the steel itself. Joy and sorrow are like particles in the grain, not to be seen with the naked eye but through the microscope in the lab. You realise also how like human emotions, steel can be analysed and classified and grouped and filed. It makes almost a sentimental fool out of you. You feel small and petty besides it, for it is something that you cannot possess. Well might Joe have said: 'Give him the works, big boy." And I would have to reply; "I just couldn't take it, baby." So they'll send me next year a Calender instead.

St. Mary's High School Diamond Jubilee

The Diamond Jubilee of the St. Mary's High School will be held on the grounds of the School, Nesbit Road, Bombay from 9th April to 16th April under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. A big programme has been drawn up. A donation of Re. 1 towards the School Extension Fund will entitle the donor to obtain a motor car of worth about Rs. 3,000 or several other handsome gifts. Lucky numbers have already been selected at random and will be announced in due course. **Tickets can be had at the school**

TO MOURN LALA HARDAYAL'S DEATH

Condolence Meeting On Sunday

Under the joint auspices of the Society of the Servants of Humanity and the Indian Exiles' Home-Return Committee, a condolence meeting to mourn the untimely death of Lala Hardayal, an exile of International fame who died on Tuesday, April 4 in America, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall premises of Manav-Sadan at Fergusson Road, Worli.

All sympathisers are requested to attend.

LAD SUWARNAKAR MITRA MANDAL, BOMBAY.

The annual meeting of general body and annual function of the above institution will be held in Bombay at Parwatker's Hall, 131, Kumbharwada, 2nd Lane, Nalbazar, on 15th and 16th April 1939, respectively. Mr. Balwant Narayan Deolaliker will preside over the annual function.

INCONVENIENCE TO LOCAL TRAIN PASSENGERS

Protest Against Railway Company's Attitude

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Tenants' Association, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Anandilal Poiar High School premises to protest against the various inconveniences felt by the suburban local train passengers, presently enhanced by the increased limit of maximum passengers in third class carriages. Prominent speakers will address the meeting and important resolutions will be passed.

Sheth Gordhandas Gocouldas Moragji, J.P., a leading citizen will preside.

All residents of Santa Cruz and other suburbs interested in the question are requested to attend the meeting.

KEEP YOUR BREATH BEYOND SUSPICION WITH
LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

Almost everyone suffers from Halitosis (bad breath) at some time or other, often unknown to him or her. It is a grievous social fault that people will not overlook. So, why risk unpopularity when it is so easy to remove all risk? Simply gargle twice a day with Listerine Antiseptic, full strength.

Listerine Antiseptic strikes at food fermentation, the cause of 90% of all bad breath, thus destroying objectionable mouth odors. It quickly places you on the safe side—the polite side. It has a pleasant taste and is absolutely safe to use.

Results considered, Listerine Antiseptic is the most economical antiseptic you can buy.

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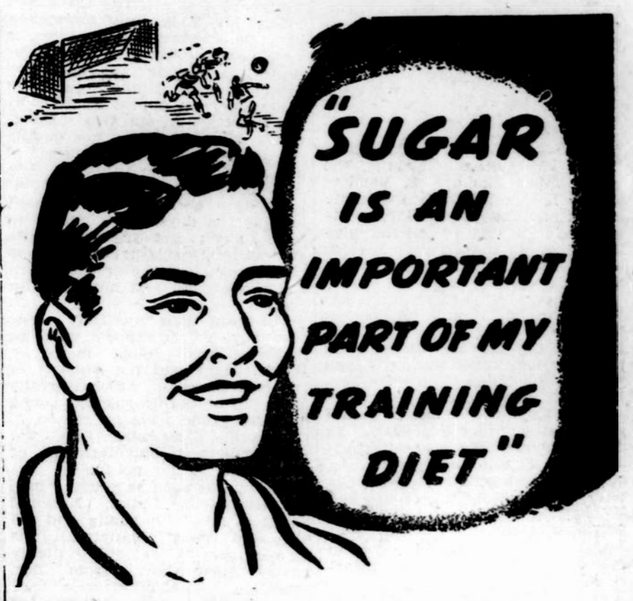
INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).



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For Your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS A DAY.

WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS is not merely an absolutely Pure, entirely wholesome beverage. It is primarily a Diuretic—performing a definite medicinal function of assisting to keep the blood stream pure.

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Always ask for Vimto after your swim or whenever you are hot and THIRSTY.

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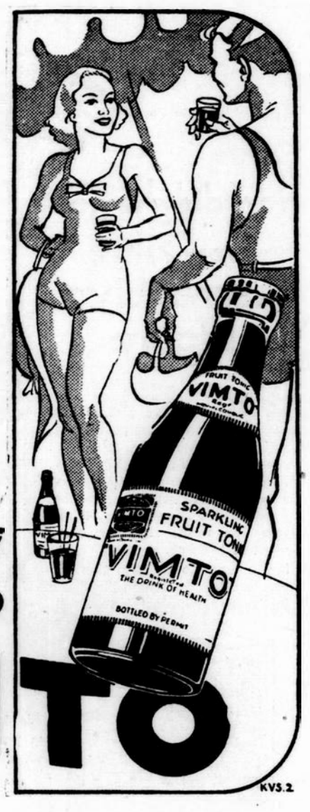

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A few doses will cure such common complaints as COUGH, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, COLD IN THE HEAD, HAY FEVER, SORE THROAT, WHEEZING, etc. It contains no dangerous drugs and may be taken by the most sensitive.

Useful literature free on request.

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Gives a BRIGHT SHINE to BRASS

See that Brasso is used every week

Brasso Liquid Metal Polish

"We Will Continue To Fight For Our Freedom"

Irish Terrorists' Statements In Sensational Trial In London

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

In ringing tones, five of nine men accused in the explosives trial stood up in the dock at the Old Bailey yesterday and declared they were soldiers fighting for the freedom of Ireland.

Here is what they said:—

Michael Joseph Mason, twenty-nine, engineer, of Great Nelson-street, Liverpool. "I am a soldier of the Irish Republican Army. I am not a criminal. I am fighting for the freedom of my country. For hundreds of years Irishmen have fought for freedom, and will continue to fight as long as any part of that country is occupied by the British.

"After Easter, 1916, my father suffered imprisonment because he dared to take up arms against the British in Ireland.

"I am proud to follow in his footsteps, and of all others who gave life and liberty for Irish freedom. I stand by the proclamation of the republic."

'I SHALL FIGHT.'

Peter Stuart, twenty-five-year-old poster writer: "I am not a criminal. I have no defence so far as this court is concerned. What I did was as a soldier of the Irish republic, and as a protest that Ireland was not free.

"I don't care what sentence I get in this court, and if Ireland is not free when I come out, if I come out of prison, and the fight is still going on. I shall take part in it again."

Michael Preston, twenty-three-year-old, labourer of Pimlico, S.W., "I stand by the proclamation of the republic. Ireland will carry on the fight for freedom as it has been carried on for eight hundred years—a fight that no other nation has carried on in the history of the world.

"English policy in Ireland has been either 'Shoot him, hang him or jail him.' We have stood up to that, and we can stand up today still."

Charles James Casey, twenty-three, porter, Viaduct-street, Bethnal Green, E.: "I stand by the proclamation. I have done my duty in assisting the Irish Republican Army to compel the evacuation of Ireland by British troops."

James Michael Lyons, twenty-six, french polisher, Islington, N.: "I hold that because the Government refuse to comply with the demands of the note to Lord Halifax, it cannot wash its hands of the responsibility for the condition of affairs which makes this bombing inevitable."

'THAT WILL DO.'

Mr. Justice Humphreys listened patiently to the speeches. Only twice did he interpose. To Preston he said: "That will do. I have heard enough of that."

"I shall not listen to any more of the nonsense you have been talking to the jury. That has nothing whatever to do with this case."

To Lyons he said: "I will not allow politics to be introduced. I will not allow any reference to Northern Ireland. It has nothing whatever to do with this case.'

They were all sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

PARLIAMENT GIVES CHAMBERLAIN BLANK CHEQUE

(Continued from page 6)

is characteristic of this school of thought that it rallies to the support of semi-Fascist Poland and Rumania.

Only last week Mr. Chamberlain again refused to contemplate any democratic alliance to resist the Axis, which openly wages war on everything we hold dear.

In no circumstances ought Labour to back a Government that takes its orders from Big Business.

Labour Makes False Move

There was an alternative course. Not for the first time in recent years Labour forgot that its real power in a capitalist society lies in its control over the nation's cannon fodder and over the hands that make its arms.

By refusing to enter into any deal with the Government over man-power, Labour could have compelled its resignation. It cannot without Labour's support double the Territorials; still less could it enforce conscription.

Standing firm on that refusal, the Party could, with the aid of the Liberals and of the Tory rebels, have brought about the formation of a Government in which it would have had the decisive weight. It could then have conscripted wealth, democratised the Army, made an alliance with the Soviet Union, and saved what is left of liberty in Europe.

It has preferred to keep Mr. Chamberlain in office when it might have won power for itself. History does not offer such an opportunity twice.

Our Debt To Spain

Nothing can now be done for Spain save to succour Franco's victims. A committee, led by Miss Eleanor Rathbone and Mr. Wilfrid Roberts, is caring for the Spaniards. The Labour Spain Committee is devoting itself to a much smaller but equally necessary task.

We all owe a debt of honour to the men of the International Brigade. Among them none have a finer record of disciplined courage than the Germans and Austrians of the Thaelmann Battalion, who fought in Spain for the liberties they have lost at home. Their own countries are enslaved, and to us falls the privilege of helping them

There are 1,900 of them, of whom 1,350 are still in the mismanaged camps in the south of France. So far, no one has come to their aid save the German refugee colony in France, which has taxed its own poverty to succour them.

A few by its efforts have been brought to Paris, where they are fortunate to be living on eight shillings a week

Immediate help is wanted, first of all to save health and even life in these shameful camps, and then to move as many as can get work in French armament shops or on the land.

A few can go to Scandinavia and Belgium. Many more might be helped to go to free Mexico, which would gain by their high character and intelligence. But to transport 200 to Mexico would require £6,820.

To Settle In France

We are also anxious to assist a more modest scheme. The spirit of these men is not broken, and most of them wish to stay in Europe. They have an account to settle with the Nazi tyranny.

There are some abandoned villages in the south of France, where 100 of them wish to settle as farmers. Buildings are available and the French Government will give implements.

Trained in a hard school, these veterans reckon that they could start life again with a capital of only £46 each. A sum of £280 would enable them to open their negotiations with the French Government in earnest. Towards this we have in hand £120.

I have seen the plans drawn up with German thoroughness by the committee in Paris, which includes Ludwig Renn, Julius Deutsch and three officers of the Brigade. Einstein, Toller, Breitscheid and other distinguished exiles back it.

We believe that many parties which were raising money for food and many individuals will wish to help us in this venture. I can add my personal testimony, for I spent a day with these men at Guadalajara after their victory. Our cause has nowhere servants who have risked for it nobler lives or finer characters.

Cheques should be sent to our treasurer, Mr. Austen Albu, 20, East Heath-road, N.W. 3. All our work is done by volunteers: we have no overhead expenses.

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BOY OF THREE HOLDS UP TRAIN

BERLIN, (By Mail).

A three-year-old boy who refused to be impressed by the shrieking of brakes and the frantic blowing of a locomotive whistle caused a train to stop on the line near Eberswalde, North of Berlin.

He was playing peaceful on the tracks when the train approached. The driver saw him in time and, putting on the brakes, blew his whistle. But the boy ignored the whistle and calmly went on playing with the shining stones between the tracks.

So the driver had to stop the train, climb down, pick up the boy look for his parents and hand him over to them before he could proceed, much to the amusement of the passengers.—Reuter.

TWO KILLED IN CINEMA FIRE ALARM

PARIS, (By Mail.)

Two men were crushed to death and 15 were seriously injured when a fire in the operator's box caused a panic rush on the part of the packed audience in a small cinema in Croix.

A film caught fire in the operator's room and reflected a red light on the screen. Panic followed.

After the building had been cleared, two young men were picked up unconscious. They died on reaching hospital.—Reuter.

REVISION OF INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT

Reference In Case Of Joint Family Member

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the reference made by the Commissioner of Income-tax in the matter of one Mr. D. R. Naik whose assessment involved certain points of law.

For the year 1936-37, the assessee was assessed to income tax on Rs. 1,67,260 which was his income for the year. It was based on the view that the assessee was the lat surviving coparcener o. the joint Hindu family which still existed.

A notice under section 34 of the Act was served on the assessee in September 1937. The notice stated that he had been assessed at too low a rate for the super tax, because he had been allowed a deduction of Rs. 75,000 as a member of a Hindu joint family, whereas he should have been assessed only as an individual, in which case he should be allowed a deduction of only Rs. 30,000. The object of the notice was to correct the mistake and to assess to super-tax the sum of Rs. 4,500, the amount of the difference.

JUDGMENT

In disposing of the reference, their lordships observed that this court had held that in the case of the sole surviving coparcener o. a joint Hindu family, he should be assessed as a member of a joint Hindu family. For this reason the assessment of the assessee had been calculated on this basis.

But thereafter the Privy Council took a different view. And so the mistake of law which led to the original assessment was sought to be rectified. The wording of Section 34 was wide enough to cover a mistake of this kind.

Their lordships held that the Commissioner was right in levying the assessment under section 74.

Dealing with another point which was raised in this case, their lordships observed that the assessee's income was, under a decree of this court, subject to certain maintenance in favour of widows of the family, and these were a first charge on the family.

Following the principle laid down by the Privy Council, their lordships held that the assessee ought not to have been assessed to the full amount of the income derived from his immovable properties, but the sum of Rs. 7,200 payable as maintenance allowances should be deducted before the assessment was made.

SHANKER SAYANNA PARSHA DEAD

BOMBAY, Friday.

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Shanker Sayanna Parsha, the well-known leader of the Telugu Community, which occurred yesterday at his residence in Bombay at the age of 62.

Mr. Parsha was connected with the Indian National Congress for well over three decades and was for several years a member of the Byculla District Congress Committee and its president for two or three years.

He belonged to the Tilak school of thought, and so with the advent of Gandhism he, like many others in the same school, was thrown in the background. He took a very broad and large-hearted view of life, and was in close and friendly terms with political leaders of divergent and often conflicting opinions and policies.

Mr. Parsha also took keen interest in social work and was trustee of several charity trusts in Bombay. For several years he edited the "Telugu Samachar" and through its columns carried on a campaign for the all round progress of the country in general and the Telugu community in particular.

He leaves behind a large circle of friends and admirers to mourn his death.

HEALING OF AILMENTS BY COLOUR WAVES

Dr. Ghadiali's Lectures In City

A series of five lectures on the original science of spectro-chrome Metry or the Healing of all human disorders by Attuned colour Waves, will start at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, from to-morrow (Sunday) April 9, 1939, at 6 p.m. The first three lectures will be in Gujarati and the last two in English. Lecturer will be Colonel Dinshah P. Ghadiali, M.Sc., M.D., etc., of the United States of America.

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for GUARANTEED RELIABILITY AT MINIMUM COST

15 JEWELS

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West End Patent "Everbright" Steel ... ... Rs. 25
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THE "SECUNDUS" FULL SQUARE
Nickel Silver, "Everbright" Steel Back ... ... Rs. 22
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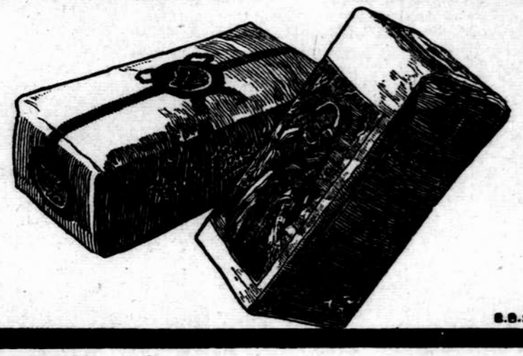

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50 TABLETS LAST A WEEK

ACIDITY

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion and Nausea are due to an excess of acid in the stomach.

Normo-Gastrine

the wonderful new remedy neutralises all excess acidity in less than 20 minutes, but does not interfere with the amount needed for digestion.

Try it to-day!

Of all chemists, dispensaries and doctors.

BURGOYNE'S NORMO-GASTRINE

Why Hyderabad Unity Talks Proved Futile

(Continued from page 20.)

they were neither discussed at length nor was a settlement reached, as Mr. Narsing Rao had expressed his desire to take up this question after settling the question of the future constitution.

THE FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

(6) The most important question that engaged the two spokesmen for a long time was the future constitution of Hyderabad and the ultimate goal of constitutional advance.

Agreement was nearly reached on almost all points bearing on the future constitution; but the issue that brought about a stalemate was whether it was possible to have a common political platform for the Hindus and Muslims of Hyderabad without both making an immediate and simultaneous declaration as to the ultimate goal of constitutional advance. Mr. Narsing Rao insisted that a common platform was not possible without an immediate declaration; the Nawab Saheb thought otherwise; hence the deadlock.

THE ULTIMATE GOAL.

The attainment, by gradual stages and by peaceful and constitutional means, of full responsible government under the sovereignty of His Exalted Highness, was the ultimate goal that Mr. Narsing Rao had set before himself.

Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung said that, while he was not opposed to the principle of responsible Government, he was afraid that the circumstances existing in and around the State, the attitude of some of the Hindu Public workers and their followers towards the rural Muslim and the false and malicious propaganda that was being indulged in by the Hindu press against the Government, were factors that had scared away the Muslim minority from the ideal of responsible Government. He said that, in the present mood of the two communities, party-formation in the legislature would be on the basis of religion rather than on the basis of economic or political issues—a factor totally repugnant to the cause of good Government and public peace. The Nawab Saheb pleaded that the two communities should work together on the basis of their agreement, both inside and outside the legislature, for a certain number of years. The mutual trust and confidence that would thus be engendered would provide a more propitious moment for a joint declaration of their common goal. He envisaged a time when Muslims themselves would lead the movement for responsible Government. Success would then be achieved more speedily and easily. The Nawab Saheb added that a Muslim was a democrat by tradition and temperament. According to the Muslim concept of state-craft, not merely the ministers but even the King should be responsible to the humblest of his subjects for the proper discharge of his duties.

At the close of this discussion, Mr. Narsing Rao stated that he would not press for the immediate declaration of the goal. I was asked to draft a formula that would satisfy both; and the two spokesmen decided to proceed with the discussion of the composition and powers of the future legislature, the basis of electoral constituencies, the method of election, the question of the reservation of seats and other allied problems.

TENTATIVE AGREEMENTS: NO COMMITMENTS.

The following agreements were tentatively reached, although, no commitments were made nor signatures appended:—

(a) Real constitutional advance was impossible unless the intervention, direct or indirect, of the Political Department of Government of India ceased in practice. It was, therefore, essential that the constitutional position of Hyderabad 'vis-a-vis' the Government of India should be determined in the light of the treaties and it should be specified that the term "Paramountcy" could be applied only to such attributes of the Nizam's Sovereignty as had willingly, explicitly and formally been transferred to the British Government through treaties. It was further agreed that this was the united demand of the Hindus and Muslims of Hyderabad and both would jointly strive to have the treaty position of their State clarified and confirmed.

(b) Mutual trust and confidence between the different classes and communities inhabiting the Dominions was the 'sine qua non' of all constitutional advance. The educational and social progress of the people as well as their actual needs should determine the various stages of political advance.

(c) The legislature should be so constituted that no class or community would be placed in a position that would enable it to dominate over, or infringe the rights of, other classes and communities.

EQUAL IN LEGISLATURE.

(d) In recognition of the historical traditions and political importance of the Muslims of Hyderabad, the number of the Hindu and Muslim members in the legislature should be equal. This mutual agreement, which was calculated to help the deveopment and evolution of a national outlook, could not be disturbed, except by mutual agreement.

(e) Electoral constituencies should be formed on the basis of economic interests, due weightage being given to the interests of the Agriculturists and the Jagirdars. Seats should be reserved for Muslims in the different constituencies in accordance with their importance in that particular interest. As Muslims were poorly represented in the different professions, it was suggested by the Nawab Sahib that a special constituency, comprising Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Anglo-Indians, should be created in order to make up the deficit and equalise the number of Hindu and Muslim members. Mr. Narsing Rao had two alternative suggestions to offer in this respect. One was that Hindus should also be allowed to vote in this special constituency. The second was that the special constituency should elect a panel of double the number of candidates actually required and the legislature itself should elect the required number out of this panel. No agreement was reached on this question.

(f) A successful candidate in a general constituency must have received at least 40 per cent. of the total number of the recorded votes of his own community.

(g) Mr. Narsing Rao suggested that the cities of Hyderabad Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbarga should be formed into four urban constituencies to enable those, not enfranchised in the general economic constituencies, to exercise their vote. The Nawab Saheb accepted the suggestion with the amendment that the respective Municipal Corporations should be treated as constituencies for this purpose.

POWER OVER BUDGET.

(h) The legislature shall have the powers of legislation, interpellations, taxation and passing resolutions. There was some difference of opinion on the question of the budget. Mr. Narsing Rao was insistent that the budget should be discussed and voted upon; while the Nawab Saheb was of opinion that it should merely be discussed at this stage. The Nawab Saheb, however, suggested that a standing Committee of the elected members of the legislature might be attached to the Finance Department. He advocated the appointment of similar non-official committees for the other nation-building departments as well.

(i) The legislature shall not be empowered to legislate with regard to the following:—

1. The Royal Family, 2. Royal Palaces, 3. The Regular and Irregular Forces, 4. Royal Grants, 5. Medium of instruction, 6. Ecclesiastical Department.

(j) No bill shall be introduced in the legislature without the previous sanction of the Government, with regard to the following:—

1. Government loans 2. Interest and Sinking Fund Charges, 3. Government Reserves, 4. Permanent Services, 5. Educational Policy and 6. all matters which contravene the existing regulations, laws and Firmans promulgated by His Exalted Highness.

(k) It was understood that the powers of the legislature would not, in any way, effect the sovereign right of His Exalted Highness to issue ordinances or to promulgate emergency laws.

RELIGIOUS LAWS.

(l) No law, affecting, the culture of religion of a particular community, should be deemed to have been passed, unless two-thirds of the total number of the members of that community vote in favour of it.

(m) The powers of the legislature would not, in any way, affect the Royal Prerogatives and that His Exalted Highness would continue to enjoy his inherent right to confirm or veto any law passed by the legislature. No questions would be allowed in the legislature, in respect of the Royal Family or in respect of any other matter which in the opinion of the Sadr-e-Azam was not in public interest. All resolutions would merely have a recommendatory significance.

(n) His Exalted Highness may be petitioned to the effect that two members of the Executive Council might be appointed from among the elected members of the legislature. These two members would have the same status as the other members of the Executive Council, shall be responsible to His Exalted Highness alone for the proper discharge of their duties and hold office during his pleasure.

(o) The chosen representatives of the two communities should sit together after the expiry of ten years to review the powers of legislature and no change shall be effected except by mutual compromise.

MR. NARSING RAO GOES TO WARDHA.

As I have stated above, tentative agreements were reached on almost on all points relating to the future constitution. The points on which differences had not been composed, but which would easily have been composed, were:—

1. Should the budget be voted upon or merely discussed?

2. Since constituencies would be formed on the basis of economic interests and since Muslims were poorly represented in the different professions, what method should be devised to make up this deficiency and equalise their number with that of the Hindu members?

The proceedings of all discussions relating to the constitutional problem had been drafted, but before the minor points of differences could be settled and signatures appended to the proceedings, Mr. Narsing Rao left for Wardha.

THE ISSUE CROPS UP AGAIN.

On his return he raised once again the issue of the ultimate goal of constitutional advance and insisted that the Nawab Saheb must agree to the ideal of responsible Government before proceeding further. The Nawab Saheb argued that this question had once been discussed and rightly shelved for the present. To re-open the question, at the fag-end of their discussions, he thought, was not business-like.

In reply to this objection, Mr. Narsing Rao contended that he had neither shelved the issue nor given up his insistence. He had merely preferred not to rub the issue, or break off negotiations thereon, in the hope that, if other questions were settled to the satisfactions of the Nawab Saheb, the latter might yet revise his attitude.

LENGTHY CORRESPONDENCE FOLLOWS.

A lengthy correspondence ensued on this point as well as on the question whether Muslims must make an immediate declaration on the issue of responsible Government or wait for a better atmosphere to prevail; the Nawab Saheb preferring the "Wait and Watch" attitude.

The question as to whether a common platform could be evolved without a simultaneous and immediate declaration of the ultimate ideal by both the communities, was also discussed in the correspondence.

As the two spokesmen could not agree on the various points raised, Mr. Narsing Rao suggested that the entire question might be referred to Arbitration and he suggested the name of Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad for this purpose.

To this, the Nawab Saheb replied, among other things, that while he had great regard for the Moulana, he did not think that the Moulana Saheb understood the local intricacies sufficiently to make a suitable arbitrator.

It was realised at this stage that a settlement was wellnigh impossible. It was, therefore, decided to close further correspondence.

AN IMPORTANT FUNCTION.

An important event that took place in this connection was a function arranged in honour of the two spokesmen by Mr. Mir Akbar Ali Khan to which he invited not merely the signatories of the two mandates but other leaders of public opinion as well. Both the spokesmen gave their versions of the Unity Talks and explained their respective points of differences.

I hope that something might yet emerge as a result of these exchange of confidences.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

Although the two spokesmen have both agreed to differ there is no reason to believe that they have despaired of the future. They still believe that mutual discussions and adjustments constitute a better method of settling differences than mutual recriminations and wild propaganda. They believe that matters can more amicably be settled round a table than in the streets.

Perfect cordiality prevailed throughout the discussions. Full proceedings and Correspondence will be published in the form of a booklet.

Indian Tennis Champion Players for Davis Cup (Left to Right) Messrs. Y. R. Savoor, Ghaus Mahomed and Khawap Iftikhar, India's Tennis Champions, arrived in Bombay. They are sailing for Europe by to-day's P. and O. mail boat to represent India in the Davis Cup.

No. 120
How did she get her Slim, Attractive Figure
It's hard to believe that a short while ago she was putting on weight—quite rapidly, too, until she was advised to take Bile Beans. Now her figure's as lovely and slim as ever it was, and she takes good care to keep it so by taking two Bile Beans regularly every night at bedtime.
If you want to be attractive and regain a lovely, fashionable figure just take Bile Beans nightly.
OVER 1,000,000 BILE BEANS ARE SOLD EVERY DAY
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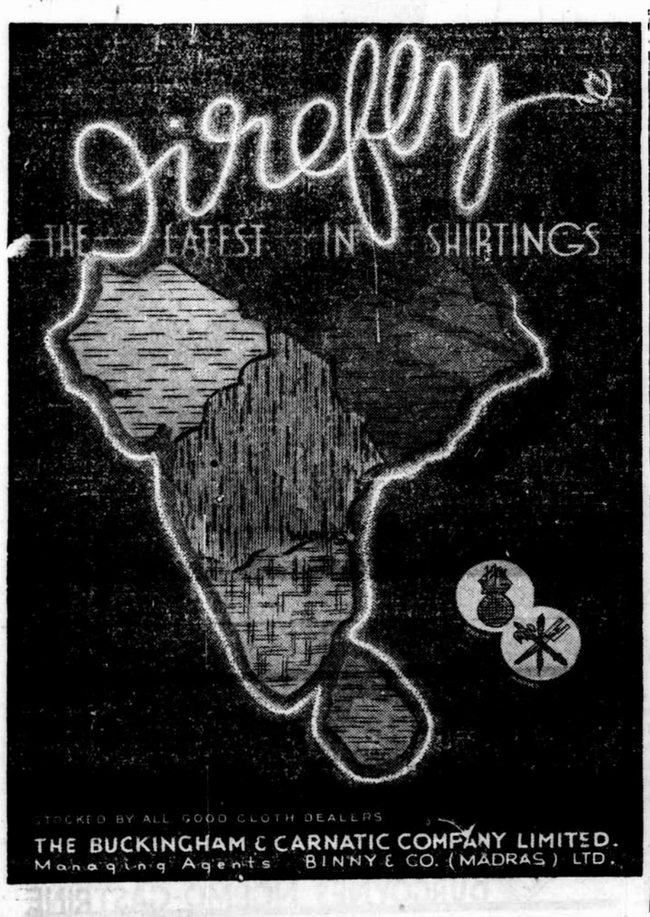
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Repression In Kashmir

Muslim Legislators Stage Walkout

Protest Against Premier's Defence Of Official Methods In Dealing With 'Agitators'

(From Our Correspondent)
JAMMU, (By Mail).

"Reference has been made that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru called the Notification 19-L a monstrous law. It will be admitted that even the Congress Governments have not repealed such enactments and the Congress Governments also realise that their first duty is to maintain law and order", declared the Prime Minister, Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayangar, in the State Assembly on Tuesday, oposing a resolution moved by a member of the Muslim Conference Party "to set up a Commission consisting of the members of the Praja Sabha to inquire into the alleged excesses committed by the Government officials at different places on the people of Kashmir during the last agitation for the attainment of Responsible Government."

"OFFICIALS NOT GUILTY"

Continuing the Prime Minister said: "The resolution is very cleverly worded so as to make one or two assumptions. The first is that the agitation that was started during August-September last year was an agitation for the attainment of Responsible Government and that the Government practised repression for the purpose of suppressing the agitation. It is not true. How and why the agitation was started has already been stated by Sheikh Abdul Rashid. The second assumption is that the officials were guilty of excesses. Let me tell this House that so far as the officers, Magistracy and the Police, were concerned they acquitted themselves well during the last agitation. here is nothing of which officers should be ashamed. If there is anything they are uilty of it was their mildness and generosity. I am not afraid of an enquiry being set up."

ALLEGED EXCESSES

Kh. Saif-ud-Din Shah, the mover of the resolution accused the officers of having committed several excesses during the agitation. He said that women had been dishonoured, the beards of old men were snatched by the Police. The leaders of the movement were described as 'Goondas'. All that the people demanded was citizenship rights and Responsible Government in the State.

Mr. Gulam Mustafa, supporting the resolution, said that the movement was in no way communal. It was being run on national lines for the attainment of Responsible Government. The Government had unseated seven members of the State Assembly who took part in the agitation.

Mr. Gulam Nabi was of opinion that the resolution was quite harmless. If the Government thought that no excesses were committed there was nothing to be afraid of.

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan, the leader of the Conference Party said that wrong reports were submitted to the Government against the leaders of the movement. It was wrong to say that they had repeated objectionable words contained in the speech of Raja Mohammad Akbar, who had been convicted and sentenced by the High Court. The movement was quite peaceful. The agitation was precipitated due to the repressive measures adopted by the Government. The Press had been muzzled. It was sad that the appointment of the magistrates was in the hands of the Executive and as such the magistracy could not go against the Executive. No violence had been preached. What had been described as an attack of the Prime Minister's car was a sudden thing.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

Sheikh Abdul Rashid (the then Governor of Kashmir) in his speech traced the origin of the trouble. He admitted that in the beginning speeches used to be made for Responsible Government. But on 24th of August when the High Court sentenced Mohammad Akbar Khan the trend of speches changed. People were asked to violate the laws and the High Court was brought into contempt. Section 144 was promulgated. Rules were served on certain leaders by the A.D.M. under Section 108. Instead of appearing before the Court the leaders violated orders. The Communique issued by the Government on 27th August clearly stated that the Government was not opposed to the constituional demand for reforms It was wrong to say that the subsequent speeches of the leaders were for the purpose of establishing Responsible Government in the State. He had himself visited the village where excesses were alleged to have been committed. He was the District Magistrate but no complaint had been made to him. No repression had taken place.

SUPPORTING THE RESOLUTION

Chaudhury Hamid Ullah Khan supporting the resolution said that when an appeal case arising out of the last agitation was being heard in the High Court, a letter was sent by the Political Secretary which had a bad effect upon the Court.

The Prime Minister having replied to the debate, Pt. Lok Nath Sharma moved a closure motion.

WALK OUT STAGED

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan, the leader of the Conference Party declared that they were not prepared to vote. They would walk-out. The members of the Conference Party staged a walk-out after which the closure motion was put to vote and carried. The resolution being put to vote was lost.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

The Conference Party re-entered the House when Kotwal Shiv Lal moved his adjournment motion "to discuss the failure of the Government to provide adequate relief to the famine-striken areas".

The motion, when put to vote was lost.

London Letter

Index Of Indian Unity

Tripuri Sharpens Struggle For Independence

BRITISH PRESS RAVING AT ASSEMBLY VOTE ON TRADE PACT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 30.

For the last three days, the British press, with an air of superior wisdom, has been attempting to lecture us that Sir Mahomed Zafrulla's pact with Lancashire is in the interest of India and that the Congressmen who defeated the pact in the Central Legislature are misguided politicians playing in the hands of Bombay industrialists. There is no hesitation in expressing satisfaction that the Government of India Act gives power to the Viceroy to certify what has been vetoed by the representatives of the people.

The "Manchester Guardian", which has made no secret of its support and interest in the Lancashire textile industry, with all its boast for liberalism. has tried to tell its readers that the Legislative Assembly in its present phase is not a representative body with full responsibility. It is argued that the Assembly members voted with the knowledge and expectation that the Government of India will take the responsibility for the ultimate decision. Much is made of the voting that took place to-day in the Council of State in the course of which we are told that several speakers asserted that the rejection of the motion by the Legislative Assembly was made for political reasons "and not on the merits of the agreement, which was generally approved in India except by the industrial interests."

Innes Blurts It Out

Sir Charles Innes, former Commerce member of the Government of India, did not hide his satisfaction that the Zaffrullah.—Lancashire Pact is in the interest of Lancashire cotton. Speaking, the other day, as the chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India, at its annual meeting, referred to the decline in the exports from India during the year. In his opinion the largest decline in the export of raw cotton was due to the decreased imports of Indian cotton by Japan. Exports of manufactured and raw jute, hides and skins, and seeds also declined. Imports of machinery has now displaced cotton manufactures as the largest single import into India. Imports of cotton yarn and cloth continued their downward progress from 1,576 to 1,461 lakhs, and Lancashire again had a smaller share of the trade.

Sir Charles added: "It is good news therefore that the long drawn out negotiations for a trade pact between India and this country have at last been brought to a successful conclusion, and that Lancashire will benefit by the new agreement which has just been signed." Unfortunately for Sir Charles, at the very moment when he made that speech we had received the news that the negotiations were not as successful as the Lancashire merchants desired us to believe since the Assembly that afternoon had rejected the pact.

TRIPURI ACHIEVEMENT

By now, every Indian in England who ought to be fully acquainted with the momentous decisions taken at the Tripuri session of the Congress has in his possession all the information that he has been longing to have. This is mainly due to the activities of the India League, which last night held a special meeting of Indians and of those who were interested in Indian politics at Caxton Hall under the chairmanship of Dr. Pratul C. Bhandari. Appropriately called an information meeting, Mr. Krishna Menon, the Secretary of the League, gave us a detailed report on the recent session of the Congress. He made it a point to avoid discussion over the now dead issue—the presidential election and the country-wide campaign that preceded it on what was called the question of "The Left versus the Right". So far as he was concerned, since Tripuri there was no Left or no Right issue hanging in the balance. The Congress, he said, marked a drawing together of the Indian and Egyptian national organisations, delegates attending on behalf of the Wafd Party. Mr. Menon referred to the objection raised to what was considered to be a vote of censure on President Bose, in a clause of the resolution moved by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, on the question of the proposed consultation of the Working Committee with Mahatma Gandhi. The main resolution on the "National Demands" was an advance on the previous Congress declarations, reiterating the struggle for a Constituent Assembly and against the Federation.

INDEX OF INDIAN UNITY

Mr. Menon was given a loud cheer, as a signal that the audience agreed with him, when he said "Tripuri represented an index of Indian unity so far as internal affairs of the Indian people are concerned and Tripuri showed that the struggle for complete independence is sharpening. The recent controversies are not of great importance compared with the definite achievements at Tripuri as in the field of Foreign Affairs where organic relations have been established with the progressive movements in other countries."

STUDENTS AND PRINCES

As usual a large number of Indian students took part in the meeting and demonstrated their keen interest to know what has been happening in India during their sojourn in this country. Most of the questions, having direct relations with the Congress politics, the fast of Mahatma Gandhi in Rajkot, activities of Congress Ministries in different Provinces, including the Bombay Trade Disputes Bill, the Collective Affiliations of Kisan Sabhas and the personnel of the new Working Committee, were raised by students only, the "elders" preferring to be silent listeners. When one student asked, "What will happen to the Indian Princes", he was promptly told by another, "Most of Indian Princes will now go to America".

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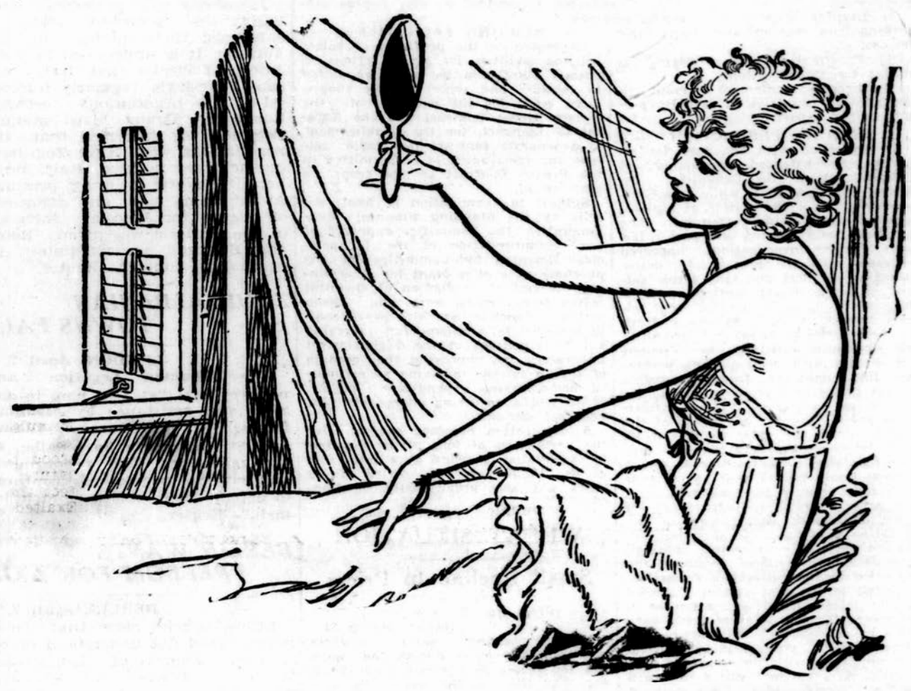

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BUDDHIST RELICS IN LONDON

Plea To British Premier For Restoration

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The Buddhist Mission, Rangoon has sent the following letter to the British Premier, concerning the restoration of Buddhist relics in London:—

The special general meeting of the Buddhist Mission, Rangoon, respectfully presents the following appeal to you, for the restoration of the Holy Relics of Lord Buddha's Chief Disciples, Venerable Sariputta and Venerable Moggallena, to a responsible Buddhist Organisation from the Victoria and Albert Museum, London; which relics are now exhibited as quite ordinary curios in the Buddhist room of the said Museum.

That in accordance with Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Law of 1893, specially instrumented for the freedom of religion and worship, it is incumbent on His Majesty's Government to do justice by handing over the said relics to Buddhists, in order to perform their religious rites, by depositing the same in an appropriate stupa; for the purpose of paying homage and worship to the sacred remains of the chief disciples of Lord Buddha.

That as pointed by the Buddhist Theosophical Society of Ceylon, if an Act of Parliament be necessary for the Victoria and Albert Museum to surrender the said relics to the Buddhists, we earnestly pray that such an Act may be passed by the British Parliament in the cause and interest of Buddhism; and as over 500 millions of Buddhist population of the world is involved in this affair, the said question of the Holy Relics is of very great importance, absolute necessity and inevitable

That the Buddhists of the entire world, regard the present ordinary exhibition of the Holy relics as a "Great Sacrilage"; hence, the religious feelings of all the Buddhists are highly wounded. In view of the above facts, we sincerely and earnestly appeal to you to take early steps in the matter and kindly release the Buddhist-world from further worry and anxiety, on the aforesaid question.

Swami Threatens Fast To Death

SEREMBAN, (By Mail.)

After having addressed various high Government officials to intervene, Swami Mohan, of Seremban, has issued a circular to local Indian Merchants and interested public that he would fast himself unto death if the decision reached at a meeting of Indian merchants in December last, namely, that Indian shop employees should be given a half holiday every Sunday commencing from January this year, is not put into effect properly, according to "Malaya Tribune."

Swami Mohan, who is about 30 years of age, arrived in Seremban some months ago from Singapore where he had been since 1934.

On November 28 last year he commenced a fast, which lasted 36 hours only as intervention came from leading Indian residents here, as a result of which a meeting was convened on December 10 and it was decided that local Indian shops follow the lead given in other States and close their shops half day on Sundays.

Interviewed, Swami Mohan told me that certain big Indian Mohammedan shops locally have not cared to adhere to this decision of Indian merchants and have kept their shops open as usual on Sundays. He had hoped to commence a fast in protest on Wednesday, but certain Indian leaders approached him to postpone his fasting and promised him that something would be done in the matter within the week. If nothing results from this intervention, Swami Mohan has decided to fast in public. It is his opinion that the shops will close only if the Government so orders.—Reuter.

Present Cotton Position And New Measures

SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following press note:—

The problems connected with the present position of cotton and the measures for dealing with them formed the principal subject of discussion at the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held on the 31st March 1939 under the Chairmanship of Sir Bryce Burt, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The Special Sub-Committee which was appointed to examine the matter from all aspects met on March 27th and 28th under the Chairmanship of Sir Chunilal Mehta, Vice-President of the Committee, and the report and recommendations, which covered the following points, served as the basis of discussion at the main Committee:—

(1) The need for securing a better balanced production of different cottons.

(2) Raising the efficiency of cotton cultivation.

(3) Restriction of cotton cultivation on marginal lands.

(4) Finding of alternative uses for short staple cotton.

(5) Intensification of efforts to check malpractices and improvement of marketing to ensure that cottons reach spinners in pure condition to enable their being put to optimum use.

(6) Import duty on foreign cotton.

(7) Reduction in railway freight rates on cotton.

(8) Enhancement of import duty on rayon yarn.

(9) Division of areas into zones for growing long, medium and short staple cottons.

(10) Provision of proper hedging facilities for staple cottons.

(11) Proposed conference of main cotton growing countries to regulate production and export.

BALANCE PRODUCTION

In connection with the need for securing better balanced production of different cottons, the Committee expressed the view that, while satisfactory progress in the matter of replacement of short staple cotton by long had been made during the past few years, further investigations appeared necessary, and the process of better balancing of short and long staple cottons in India should continue. With this object it was suggested that efforts should be made to obtain fresh breeding material showing variability and combining resistance to drought and disease with good ginning percentage, lint length etc., from all possible sources including foreign countries, for trial in various tracts. It was stressed, however, that the advantage of the change to the cultivator should, at no stage, be overlooked, and that due consideration should continually be given to what would be the most paying type for him to grow in the long run.

In order to raise the efficiency of cotton cultivation ,the starting in major cotton growing tracts of cotton cultivation projects on complete holdings, or preferably in villages, managed and cultivated by the cultivators themselves according to the best system advised by the local agricultural department, and where the results of research work could be concentrated in practice and demonstrated to growers under cultivators' conditions with the improved type or types of cotton best suited to each tract was recommended. Such work, it was suggested, should be carried out by Provincial Departments of Agriculture in collaboration with the Committee in selected holdings or villages.

ACREAGE CURTAILMENT

The curtailment of acreage in India as a means of raising the price of cotton was considered to be of doubtful advantage, but it was decided that if an international conference were held with the object of restricting cotton production, India should be represented at it.

The Committee reiterated its view, expressed on previous occasions, that there should be no relaxation of efforts to reduce mixing and other malpractices which prevented certain Indian cottons from being used to the best advantage and which adversely affected the cultivator. The application of the Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Control Act and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, wherever possible, was advocated. It was emphasised that an important seed scheme in Sind was being held up as one of the conditions for the grant laid down by the Committee, viz., the application of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act to the Province, had not been given effect to.

IMPORT DUTY

Considerable discussion centred round the recent increase in import duty on foreign cotton and the following two resolutions were passed, the second by a majority of 26 to 6:—

1. "The Indian Central Cotton Committee desires to place it on record that it has not recommended an increase in the duty on all foreign cotton. It reiterates the view expressed in 1937 and 1938 that should the parity of Indian and imported cotton move to a point justifying such action, the import duty should be increased on all cottons which compete with Indian cotton, i.e., cottons below 1" staple at present."

2. "The Indian Central Cotton Committee is of the opinion that the recent increase in import duty on foreign cotton to be effective in helping the production of long staple cotton in India should have been accompanied by restriction on the import of foreign yarn and cloth or a corresponding increase in duty on such imports."

EXPORT BOUNTY

The report that the U. S. A. intended granting an export bounty on American cotton was also considered by the Committee and its views are expressed in the following resolution:—

"In view of the news received recently to the effect that U. S. A. intend ranting an export subsidy for American cotton to the extent of 1.25 to 2 cents per lb. of cotton exported from the U. S. A., this Committee recommends that the Indian Central Cotton Committee should consider without delay the necessity of the indigenous cotton market being preserved for Indian cotton by urging the Government of India to adequately raise import duties on subsidised cotton, cotton cloth and yarn in such effective manner as will prevent cloth and yarn made out of bounty-fed American cotton from replacing manufactures of Indian cotton, and to take such other effective steps in consultation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee as may appear feasible."

HEDGING FACILITIES

In regard to the provision of better hedging facilities for staple cottons, a Special Sub-Committee was appointed to consider and report on the suggestions made for the widening of the Broach Hedge Contract and the Karachi 4F Contract, for the establishment of a separate contract for staple cottons and for trading to be permitted in the Broach Contract in new crops a year ahead.

Subject to examination of final details by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, the Committee approved of the recommendation of the Technological Research Sub-Committee for the purchase of a pilot plant for determining the cost of production of chemical cotton from linters, waste and cheap cotton. Sanction was also provisionally accorded to a scheme for carrying out investigations at the Technological Laboratory for improving the ginning of Indian cottons involving an estimated non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 24,500 and a recurring charge of Rs. 4,600 per annum.

A new cotton breeding scheme for the production of long staple cotton for cultivation in Sind at a total cost of Rs. 2,28,700 over a period of 5 years was also provisionally sanctioned.

WHEAT SITUATION

Small Decline In Prices

(From Our Correspondent)

Hapur, March 31

The international wheat markets were generally quiet during the week and the prices have closed slightly lower than those at the end of the last week. Disquieting political developments did not help the market in gaining any strength, although but for this factor, the fall would have been more accentuated. In the U. K. London have closed at a loss of 3d for Rozario and 1s 3d for Australian wheat. Liverpool New May and July quotations have closed at 50 3/4 and 52 1/2 respectively compared with 51 3/8 and 52 7/8 respectively last week. Business here as also on the continent was particularly quiet while in the former anxiety on the part of Argentina to find more buyers led to hedge pressure. Demand on the European markets is depressingly slow. It is believed that with the annexations of Czech provinces of Bohemia and Moravia by Germany, she will have to depend less now other countries for her wheat supplies. Crops on the continent are progressing satisfactorily. In the importing countries the outlook is reported to be somewhat less promising than a year ago. In Russia also where weather changes have been sharp, crop prospects are reported to be uncertain.

NORTH MARKETS

North American markets have been less sensitive and the price variations in Chicago have been confined from 1/2 to 3/4 cents. Reports of Chinese purchases offset numerous optimistic crop advices and more optimistic political news. There are indications that moisture is now sufficient in U. S. A. The demand is still very scanty.

ARGENTINE CROP

Weather in Argentina was somewhat wet. Shipments have recorded very little improvement despite the fact that storage space has been occupied to its full and in the smaller ports begged wheat is lying in the open. Government, it is reported, has been obliged to impose restrictions on any further movements to smaller ports. The plate grain freight has now been reduced to the extent of 5s per ton. Shippers had so far complained that one reason at least for the failure of Argentina to maintain her competitive place in the international wheat market has been the fact that freight rates have absorbed too high a proportion of the selling price of wheat. This reduction is likely to be helpful in increasing the shipments in near future.

There has been very little mentionable change in Australia. She continues to enjoy her China flour demand which seems insatiable for the present. Weather has been quite seasonable during the week but farmers have showed little pressure to sell.

WORLD SHIPMENTS

World shipments during the week ending March 18 totalled 1314000 qrs compared with 1141000 qrs last week and 1461000 qrs during the corresponding week last year. The progressive total of shipments since August 1, 1938 to March 18, 1939 was 45630000 qrs compared with 40637000 qrs during the corresponding period last year. Europe imported 796000 qrs during the week compared with 1189000 qrs during this week last year. Germany and Spain who had purchased 128000 and 222000 qrs last year did not buy anything now. According to Broomhall's compilations the visible world's stock of wheat on March 18 this year was 352710000 bushels.

In our own markets the undertone was quite bearish and prices in almost all the centres have declined. This was due to bearish world statistical position, more optimistic crop expectations, and improved political tension on the continent. There was very little actual interest in the markets. March and July quotations at Karachi have closed at 22/12/6 and 24/1/6 respectively compared with 22/14/6 and 24/3/6 last week. Foreign demand is entirely non-existent. Spot sales which averaged 1500 bags daily was confined solely to local mills . Arrivals have averaged 300 tons daily and the present stock is put at 130000 bags, compared with 60000 bags a year ago.

Weather during the week was quite seasonable. Harvesting has begun in the eastern districts of the U. P. and would start within a week here. The crop prospects have been fairly maintained.

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ITALY INVADES ALBANIA

(Continued from page 1)

did not take British quarters entirely by surprise, states "Reuter". Lord Halifax at the Foreign Office is to-day receiving reports as they arrive and the French and British Governments are in close consultation. Lord Halifax's callers this morning were the Polish Ambassador, the Albanian and Rumanian Ministers and the Italian Charge d'Affairs.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived in Aberdeenshire this morning for a holiday.

Lord Perth Sees Ciano

ROME.—Lord Perth called on Count Ciano to enquire about events in Albania and regarding their effect on the Mediterranean "status quo."

Italo-German Staff Talks

BERLIN:—A conference presumably over the Italian action in Albania is proceeding at Wilhelmstrasse. Foreign political circles connect the Italo-German Staff talks at Innsbruck with the Italian move and believe that it has not been taken without the full sanction of Herr Hitler.

Albanian Queen In Greece

ATHENS:—Queen Geraldine with the baby is reported to have crossed the frontier into Greece for safety.—Reuter.

ASSURANCE TO YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, April 7.

Jugoslavia will announce later to-day the proposed steps to safeguard their interests in the Adriatic. It is understood in well-informed circles that Italy has kept Jugoslavia regularly informed of the negotiations between Rome and Tirana. Last evening Belgrade was informed that the negotiations with King Zog having achieved nothing, Italy found herself obliged to bring pressure. At the same time an assurance of respect for Jugoslav interests in the Adriatic was given. Rome and Belgrade are remaining in continuous contact.—Reuter.

FOUR ALBANIAN TOWNS FALL

LONDON, April 7.

The Albanian Legation announces that "at 1-30 p.m. to-day after stiff resistance by Albanian forces, Shenojin, Durazzo, Valona and St. Quarranta have fallen to the aggressors. The gendarmerie and civilian population continue to defend their country inch by inch."—Reuter.

BERLIN WANTS FREEDOM FOR AXIS

BERLIN, April 7.

Official circles state that "Germany would not understand or be able to approve if Democratic Western Powers which have no interests in the Albanian sphere should want to intervene in the juridically irreproachable position of the action of our Axis partner."—Reuter.

REACTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, April 7.

The Tirana Radio announces that all Albanian diplomatic representatives have been telegraphically instructed to inform the Governments, to which they are accredited, of the Italian aggression. It contradicts the Italian allegation that Italians in Albania were attacked and states that Durazzo and Giovannid in Medusa were completely destroyed by Italian air and sea bombardments.

It is confirmed that the Albanian Minister in Belgrade informed Yugoslav Government of the development. It is added that there is no Yugoslav-Albanian agreement which will justify Albania calling Yugoslav to aid.

The Yugoslav Government are keeping in contact with the Italian Government hoping that the conflict will end in a rapid solution that will take into account the interests of all three countries.—Reuter.

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR HYDERABAD

(Continued from page 1)

were Swami Swatantranand, in charge of the Aryan Satyagraha Samiti, Rajguru Dhurendra Shastri, the fourth dictator, Mr. Sudhakar, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Maha-Sabha, Lala Deshbandhu Gupta and others.

The meeting, which was held in camera at the Aryan Satyagraha headquarters had been convened, it is reported, to review the progress of "Satyagraha" so far and to decide plans for the future.—United Press.

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

Rumours Of Suspension Baseless

The Secretary of the Hyderabad Arya Satyagraha Samiti writes:—

It is rumoured that the Hyderabad Satyagraha is going to be suspended. It is a falsehood circulated by interested parties. Pandit Vijay Shankerji, the President of Bombay Arya Samaj returned from Sholapur after taking part in the deliberations of the Managing Committee of the International Aryan League. He emphatically denied the rumour about the suspension of the movement.

Satyagrahi Jatha For Hyderabad

LYALLPUR, April 6.

A "jatha" of thirteen "satyagranis" will leave Lyallpur on April 9 to participate in the "satyagraha" movement in Hyderabad. A good sum of money has been collected in this connection.

Pandit Som Dev will lead the "satyagrahis."

A Hoshiarpur report says that another batch of volunteers left for Hyderabad recently.—United Press.

Nationalist Muslims' Protest At Cutch Conference

(From Our Correspondent,)

BHUJ, April 6.

Excitement ran high at the Conference of Muslims in Cutch holding sessions at Anjar arranged, it is said, under the direct patronage of the State.

It is reported Loyalists wanted to adopt a resolution of loyalty to the State and disagreement with Parishad activities. Nationalist Moslems registered their strong protest against this resolution and a wordy duel followed. After a good deal of discussion, all Nationalist Moslems walked out in protest.

Later they held a protest meeting and took out procession through the city shouting "Down with Moslem Conference."

Mr. Dhebar And Party At Jamnagar

RAJKOT, April 7.

According to telegraphic information from Jamnagar received by Messrs. Dhebar, Vajubhai Shukla and Ismail Hirani youth leaders of Rajkot, who went to Jamnagar to participate in the National Week celebrations, were served with a notice prohibiting them from entering the villages of the State and making speeches at public meetings. They did not defy the order.

They were later removed by the State authorities to an unknown destination.—United Press.

Amalgamation Of Small States

GWALIOR, April 7.

Mr. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, General Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference, has, in the course of a press statement, urged the Ruler of Samthar to introduce responsible government in the State. To facilitate introduction of responsible government Mr. Vaidya suggests amalgamation of small States like Samthar either singly or in groups with the neighbouring provinces for the purpose of administration, with suitable provisions for the reasonable rights and privileges of the rulers concerned.—United Press.

MUSLIM EXODUS FROM JAIPUR

JAIPUR, April 6.

The last batch of about 700 Muslim emigrants left Jaipur today for Delhi. In response to an appeal by the Muslim Committee thousands of Muslims accompanied the procession, which started from the house of Lal Khan and parading the principal streets arrived at the Railway station where eight bogies awaited their arrival. There was a tremendous rush to the railway station.—A.P.

JANJIRA PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES

Demand For Reforms

A well-attended meeting of the Janjira State subjects residing in Bombay, was held in the compound of the Janjira Motor Training School, near J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday when Mr. V. R. Pradhan, presided and much enthusiasm was evinced in the speeches of many other speakers belonging to the Janjira State. The statement issued by the Hon. Secretary, Janjira Praja Mandal, embodying grievances of the State people was adopted by reaffirming the resolutions passed by the previous meeting at the same place on 30th March. The Committee formed to formulate their demands, was asked to place them in the next meeting at an early date. The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair, requesting him to forward the copies of the resolutions passed, to H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira State and others concerned.

The following is the statement issued by the Hon. Secretary of the Janjira Praja Mandal which was endorsed in two consecutive public meetings of Janjira State subjects residing in Bombay.

India's march to complete freedom admits of no misrule in any Indian State and the present wide awakening and the grim struggle for responsible government in various States has urged the Viceroy to decide on a new policy for the princes who are now advised by him to march with the times by removing promptly the legitimate grievances of their people as it is more than ever essential in the present conditions of this changing world in which we live.

The Janjira State cannot remain an exception to it and its people have now resolved to organise themselves with a view to having their grievances redressed and securing natural rights for self-development by legitimate and non-violent means under the aegis of its present ruler, H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira.

The present reactionary policy which is pursued in the State for the last seven years and over, is entirely inconsistent with its glorious traditions. There exists no civil liberty and political, economic or social progress is made impossible under the Press and Public Meetings Acts which prohibit freedom of association and speech. These ordinances were promulgated in 1927 and have caused since then a terror and degradation among the people of Janjira. In consequence thereof, the only public representative institution called the Janjira Ryot Sabha founded with the object of redressing the genuine grievances by constitutional means, came immediately to an end after having worked for four years and over. Its funds perhaps amounting to thousands of rupees, registers and valuable documents are alleged to have since been lying unaccounted for, with some local Marwari Pedhi as none could raise his voice about it in face of the autocratic administration headed by the Dewan.

The appalling poverty prevailing among the peasants and middle class people of Janjira, is mainly due to the heavy scale of land assessment far higher than what it is in the adjoining British territory. This old Inamdari system still continues there. Villages under the sway of Inamdars are subjected to worse conditions as the Inamdars have conventional rights to exploit the starving villagers who till their lands. Their cattle, houses, ploughs and even fowls are unjustifiably taxed and they are forced to render to them free labour or at the lowest wage of one anna only per head per day.

State servants earning meagre salaries are living a distressed life without any hope of justice or prospects for lack of any fixed grade or regulations and they are often subjected to humiliation and severe penalties in the name of law and order. There is also a growing evil tendency to bring outsiders even of less qualifications and efficiency, suppressing the natural rights of the local men of higher qualifications.

The State abounds in natural resources with ample scope for industrial growth but no measures are ever adopted to start any industrial scheme to improve the lot of the poor. The monopoly of foreign imported sugar going on for the last seven years, has instead of bringing any relief to the subjects of the State, increased their miseries, because they have, perforce, to consume the foreign sugar at a higher rate.

The Municipalities and local boards are only nominal ones in so far as the presidents and half the members thereon, are nominated and the rest so-called elected dare not have a programme in the public interest.

INDIAN TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Need For Greater Returns To Indian Growers

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

How returns to Indian growers who produce one-fourth of the world's tobacco, can be increased by reducing the costs of distribution at various stages from the field to the consumer or manufacturer is shown in the Report on the Marketing of Tobacco in India and Burma which makes a comprehensive survey of the industry. The Report has been issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

Half the area under tobacco in the world (excluding China) is concentrated in two countries, the United States of America with about 28 per cent. of the total, and India and Burma with more than 23 per cent. The other important countries are the Dutch East Indies, U.S.S.R., Brazil, Greece, Philippines, Turkey and Cuba.

Although herself a big producer, India continues to import large quanties of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States. The imports of cigarettes have, however, shown a more than corresponding decrease. Imports and exports of cigars have fallen off, the exports being only 0.4 per cent of the total quantity of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco exported.

HOME CONSUMPTION

Over a thousand million pounds of tobacco are consumed annually in India. With the exception of some hookah and chewing tobaccos, all the produce must pass through the process of manufacture. The annual consumption per head averages 2.9 lbs. per annum in India and about 6.4 lbs. in Burma. Incidentally the consumption in India approximates to that of France, and the high rate of consumption in Burma corresponds roughly with the figures of the United States and the Netherlands.

REGULATED MARKETS NEEDED

The Report recommends two things, systematic grading and standardisation of tobacco and quotation of prices on the basis of these grades so that banks and others might know the value of the produce against which to advance loans, and secondly the provision of dry rain-proof storage where temperature, humidity and insect damage can be controlled. The establishment of regulated markets at suitable centres, especially in the five main producing areas, deserves consideration. The system of sale by open auction on the floor of the market should be introduced. The establishment of regulated markets would make it possible to introduce a proper market news service of supplies and prices for the information of buyers and sellers.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED

There is severe competition among manufacturers, particularly those of cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and bidis. Trade and other distinguished marks are frequently copied, while wholesale and retain distributors are offered by manufacturers specially attractive terms to push the sale of their respective products. It is understood that the Government of India propose to undertake the necessary legislation in the near future for the protection of Trade marks.

Goodbye To Grigg

BOMBAY, April 7.

At a banquet to-night given in their honour, Sir James and Lady Grigg said goodbye to India. The heads of all important business houses and banks in Western India and prominent representatives of various communities were guests of Sir Homi and Lady Mehta to meet the Finance Member, who sails by to-morrow's mail boat on expiry of his term of office.

Sir Homi said that the Finance Member's tenure of office had been a period of great financial difficulty. The imposition of taxes could never be popular and while Bombay had frequently differed from the Finance Member, every one recognised the honesty of his convictions and that he had always acted in the way he saw to be in the interests of India.

Both Sir James and Lady Grigg spoke in reply.

Sir James acknowledging the toast said humourously that he had looked forward to the opportunity on the eve of his departure to speaking with complete freedom about some of his critics. But, unfortunately, a cold prevented him from speaking at length. He would, however, remember with pleasure the many friends he had made in India and the firmness with which those friendships had endured.—A. P.

Goebbels' Escape

When Goering Fell Out With Nazi Trumpeter

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Mr. A. J. Cummings has contributed following notes to "News Chronicle":—

GOEBBELS' ESCAPE

Contrary to the general belief, in Germany as well as here, Dr. Goebbels, the Minister of Propaganda, is not now entirely out of favour with the Fuehrer. He has been brought back into the Presence for the performance of "specal tasks" which no man can carry out so well as he.

But he has had a narrow escape. The pogrom against the Jews which began in November was organised by Goebbels and Dr. Ley, with Hitler's consent. Goering, who had not been informed, heard of it at his home only by telephone. He was furious—not because he has any sympathy with the Jews but because so important a step had been taken without his knowledge.

He went immediately to Hitler, complained that the enterprise was entirely against the interests of his four-year-plan and demanded that Goebbels should immediately be suspended from his job.

Hitler, who does not under-rate the power wielded by Goering, was ready to do his bidding. But Himmler, Rosenberg and other influential Nazis intervened; and in the end, though with reduced prestige, Goebbels was allowed to remain.

GOERING'S POWER

Goering is not satisfied. Sooner or later there will be a showdown between the two men; and Goebbels will be broken.

A few days ago I asked a leading Nazi whether Hitler was strong enough to arrest Goering if he wished to do so.

"No", he replied with emphasis. "The best he could hope to do would be to poison him, accuse the Jews of the crime, and then give him a magnificent funeral and deliver a moving oration at the graveside."

SPAIN BETRAYED

Last night I spoke of the approaching fate of Spain to a man who has fought and thought for Spain with an undaunted spirit from the day the Fascist revolt began.

The tears came into his eyes. "I cannot bear to think about Spain", he said, "and I cannot sleep for thinking of Spain. There is nothing more to be done. We have been forsaken and betrayed."

A bitter and tragic conclusion.

THE WINTERTONS

Lord Winterton, I see, has described Mr. Lloyd George as an "unamiable septuagenarian" for criticising the Government's Spanish policy. Lord Winterton, it will be remembered, is the amiable quinquagenarian who had recently to apologise to the Soviet Ambassador in London for an outrageous attack on the great country which came to Britain's aid in the September crisis.

Lord Winterton's wife appears to be very much en rapport with her husband. Speaking to Tory women at Worthing she expresed keen regret that "those people who have come back from fighting in Spain and are making a nuisance of themselves with coffins and by chaining themselves to railings did not get shot in Spain".

A jolly couple, the Wintertons.

Dentistry

Complete Set of American Strongest Gold-Pin-Teeth Rs. 40 only

Single Tooth Rs. 2 only

Dr. Lakhani

Opp. Crawford Market, next to Madons Chemists, BOMBAY. 'Phone: 25935.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Good Money Demand Hardens Call Rate To 2-1/4 Per Cent

STEADY RISE IN STEEL SHARES

Gold And Silver Steady

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 6.

MONEY

Steadier monetary conditions, in evidence during the latter part of last week, continued throughout the period under report, call funds being quoted at 2-1/4 per cent.

Applications for three months' Treasury Bills aggregated Rs. 1.52 crores, of which Rs. 1-1/2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 2-5-8 per cent. per annum as compared with Rs. 2-5-3 per cent. last week. Term money rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. for 3 months and 1-3/4 per cent. for six months.

GILT-EDGED

Fluctuations in gilt-edged values were largely dependent on political news during the week under report. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, opening weak at Rs. 93-10, improved mid-week to Rs. 94-9, but closed lower at Rs. 94-7 whilst 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock after declining from £81-1/2 to £81, closed unchanged at the opening level. Investors continue to be shy of gilt-edged and consequently the turnover in redeemable scrips is almost negligible. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds were quoted at Rs. 101-10, 3 per cent. 1963-65 new loan at Rs. 97-2 and 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan at Rs. 103-10. Business in 3 per cent. 1951-5[illegible] loan was done at Rs. 100, whilst 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan changed hands at Rs. 98-4. 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 107-2 and 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 109-8. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan closed unchanged at Rs. 115-4. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan at Rs. 100-12, whereas 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan was quoted down to Rs. 104-2. 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan was done at Rs. 113-8.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was steady at the opening, sellers of spot T. T. quoting 1s. 5-15/16d. and buyers 1s. 5-31/32d. In the absence of much business the market declined to buyers at 1s. 5-15/16d. and sellers at 1s. 5-29/32d. before mid-week. Towards the close, however, good demand for over-the-week-end loans resulted in buyers of spot T. T. quoting no better than 1s. 5-61/64d. The showing of merchandise export bills was small, but some business in connection with export of gold was reported.

Among the foreign exchanges in London, sterling improved in terms of the dollar until mid-week, but towards the close it was again inclined to be offered. The sterling/dollar cross-rate, opening at 468.12 cents, improved to 468.43 cents, but closed at 468.21 cents. The premium on three months' forward dollars ranged between 2.56 cents and 1.96 cents. The sterling/franc rate, after opening at frs. 176.78, fluctuated narrowly and closed at frs. 176.73, while the discount on three months' forward francs widened from frs. 0.075 to frs. 0.140 at the close. Both the guilder and the belga, opening at 8.82 and 27.82-1/4 respectively, appreciated in terms of sterling to 8.81-1/2 and 27.78-1/4 at the close, while the lira fluctuated narrowly between 89.05 and 89.02. The Shanghai dollar and the yen continued listless around 8d. and 1s.2d. during the week.

GOLD

Spot gold ruled steady during the week and the quotation, after opening at Rs. 37-0-3, improved to Rs. 37-1-3 at the close partly in sympathy with weaker sterling and partly on easier rupee/sterling exchange. Gold for delivery during April settlement was quoted at level rate with spot, while May settlement was quoted at six pies over April settlement. Purchases of gold by the Reserve Bank of India during the week are estimated by the market at —ounces. In addition to this, some business for export was also reported. The price of the metal in London opened at 148s. 6-1/2d. and after declining to 148s. 5d., closed at 148s. 6d. The premium on gold over the dollar arbitrage parity varied between nothing and 1/2d. Sovereigns in the local market improved from Rs. 23-10-6 to Rs. 23-11 at the close, but the volume of business was negligible. Stocks of gold are estimated at about 50,000 tolas, arrivals from up-country at 20,000 tolas a day and the daily off-take at about 1,500 tolas. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,00,042 in gold bullion and coin, while last week's shipment to London per s.s. "Viceroy of India" is valued at Rs. 33,46,441. The highest and the lowest rates recorded during the week were: Rs. 37-1-3 and Rs. 37-0-3 for spot, Rs. 37-1-3 and Rs. 37-0-6 for April settlement and Rs. 37-1-9 and Rs. 37-1 for May settlement.

SILVER

Spot silver opened at Rs. 52-8 and after improving to Rs. 52-11 mid-week, declined, and closed at Rs. 52-10. April settlement silver was quoted at one anna and May settlement at three annas under spot. In London, the quotation for spot remained unchanged at 19-15/16d during the week, except on Saturday when it was 20d. The discount on two months' forward delivery stood at 1/4d. at the opening, declined to 3/16d. on Monday and finally closed at 1/4d. Floating stocks of silver are estimated at about 1,100 bars, while the off-take averages about 30 bars a day. Silver coins valued at Rs. 34,933 were imported during the week, whilst silver to the tune of £31,800 is "en route" to Bombay. The highest and lowest rates touched during week were: Rs. 52-11 and Rs. 52-8 for spot, Rs. 52-10 and Rs. 52-7 for April settlement and Rs. 52-8 and Rs. 52-5 for May settlement.

CALCUTTA

The price of hessians for forward delivery fluctuated narrowly between Rs. 9-5-6 and Rs. 9-4-9 during the week, whilst the sequence of lower prices continued unbroken in the jute section where most scrips recorded further losses. The turnover continued circumscribed.

SHARES

Under the influence of comparatively calmer European political situation and coupled with the suspension of bookings of some of the items by Tata Iron & Steel Co., the local share market advanced under the leadership of the steel group. There was relatively larger turnover and the operators, hitherto keeping aloof from the market, were showing signs of renewed activity.

Tata Iron & Steel Deferreds steadily advanced from Rs. 1105 to Rs. 1217-8 at the close, whilst Ordinaries gained about 20 points to Rs.262-8. Prices in the mill section also improved in sympathy; Bombay Dyeings gained from Rs.817-8 to Rs. 833-12, closing at Rs. 785 xd. Central Indias improved from Rs. 211 to Rs. 213 and Centuries from Rs. 22 to Rs. 228. Colaba Lands ranged narrowly between Rs. 110 and Rs. 113, Gokaks between Rs. 128 and Rs. 129 and New Greats between Rs. 193 and Rs. 196. Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 219 at the end. The Hydro-electric group of shares was almost static hhroughout. Andhra Valleys moving between Rs. 1372-8 and Rs. 1368-12. Tata Hydros between Rs. 145 and Rs. 146 and Tata Powers between Rs. 1227-8 and Rs. 1237-8. Bombay Trams were unchanged around Rs. 126-12. Bank and Railway shares showed only small variations; Bank of Indias improved from Rs. 135-8 to Rs. 136-12 at the finish, Central Banks from Rs. 31-4 to Rs. 32-8 and Reserve Banks from Rs. 109-4 to Rs. 11-4. Imperial Bank Fully Paid changed hands at Rs. 1510 and Partly Paids at Rs. 366-14. Ahmd. Prantij Rly. scrips were nominally quoted around Rs. 955, whereas Tapti Valleys showed little or no change around Rs. 732-8. In the Miscellaneous section, Associated Cements showed a steady improvement from Rs. 112 to 113-8, whilst Belapur Sugars went ahead from Rs. 171 to 174 at the end. Bombay Burmas were done at varying rates between Rs. 418 and Rs. 438-8. Scindia Steams, after remaining almost pegged at Rs. 18, declined and closed at Rs. 17-13, whilst New Indias slowly lost ground from Rs. 35-2 to Rs. 34-6.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, April 6.

	This week.
	£
Total bullions	227,300,000
Public deposits	16,000,000
(A) Other deposits	132,500,000
Government securities	100,400,000
(B) Other securities	30,000,000
Notes and coin	35,800,000
Notes in circulation	491,500,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	24.11 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include	91,900,000
(B) Other securities include	8,500,000
Total deposits	148,500,000
Total securities	130,400,000

Wall Street Breaks Badly

On Thursday nervousness again prevailed on Wall Street and with increased selling pressure the market broke to fresh low levels. U. S. Steels lost 2 1/4 dollars at 48. The Don. Jones Industrial average was lower by 4 points at 126.32 as compared to the Munich low of 129.81 and the high of 158.41 in 1938.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 31st March 1939:—

LIABILITIES:—		
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs.	90,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc.	Rs.	32,18,79,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	3,90,51,000
	Rs.	38,57,30,000
ASSETS:—		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	Rs.	9,04,23,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Rs.	5,09,37,000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	2,33,83,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs.	1,18,28,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	3,08,78,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	Rs.	17,82,81,000
	Rs.	38,57,30,000

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Subject to audit the Profit for the year ending 31st March 1939 together with the sum of Rs. 1,02,300-11-10 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 4,34,901-4-4 which the Directors propose to dispose of as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To pay a dividend of annas 4 and pies 6 per share free of Income-tax on 7,98,000 shares	2,24,437	8	0
To write down Premises account	10,000	0	0
To set aside for Income-tax and Super-tax	20,000	0	0
To place to Reserve Fund	50,000	0	0
To place to dividend equalization fund	25,000	0	0
To carry forward the balance to next year's account	1,05,463	12	0
	4,34,901	4	4

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 31st March 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders —Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		83,37,98,000
Loans against Securities per contra		—
Acceptances for Constituents		6,67,000
Sundries		65,71,000
	Rupees	95,27,86,000
ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	37,13,09,000	
Other Authorised Investments	96,71,000	38,09,80,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	10,93,17,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	25,51,08,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,80,41,000	41,24,66,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		6,67,000
Dead Stock		1,90,35,000
Sundries		66,17,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	4,77,88,000	
Balances with other Banks	8,52,23,000	13,30,21,000
	Rupees	95,27,86,000

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

A press communique states:—

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 31st March 1939.

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India		124,56,58,000
(b) In Burma		6,10,34,000
2. Time Liabilities.—		
(a) In India		102,89,76,000
(b) In Burma		4,39,75,000
3. Cash.		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.		
(a) In India		4,81,38,000
(b) In Burma		31,000
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India		30,000
(b) In Burma		20,80,[illegible]
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India		71,72,000
(b) In Burma		83,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin		
(a) In India		34,61,000
(b) In Burma		79,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank		10,84,11,000
5. Advances—		
(a) In India		122,72,61,000
(b) In Burma		5,28,53,000
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India		7,54,58,000
(b) In Burma		32,51,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

COTTON CABLES

Messrs Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

1. Market affected unfavourably by rumours of subsidy Smith withdraw bill impossile bto do better still uncertain.

2. Cotton senator Smith withdraws parity payment bill order reopen discussions Saturday morning all farm groups for compromise bill satisfactory all farm interests.

3. Liquidation caused by Holiday To-morrow and day after Smith defers action bill Agricultural Senators will meet April 8th to discuss compromise good rains over Western belt indifferent demand due to European situation think decline will go further before improvement sets in.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market affected unfavourably by rumours of subsidy. Smith withdraw bill Legislation still uncertain.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 6.

May	7.98
July	7.80
October	7.51
December	7.45
January	7.45
March	7.51
Middling spot nominal	8.73

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 6.

May	8.08
July	7.90
October	7.61
Middling spot	8.43

NEW YORK

New York, April 6.

11 a.m. Ranges.—	
May	7.97/7.97
July	7.76/7.76
October	7.47/7.47
Noon Call—	
May	7.96
July	7.76
October	7.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 6.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 6.

April	4.51
May	4.50
June	4.40
July	4.33
August	4.30
September	4.27
October	4.27
November	4.26
December	4.28
January	4.29
February	4.30
March	4.32
April	4.33
Middling spot	4.92
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.54
July	4.37

LONDON SILVER

London, April 6.

Spot	20
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 6.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 6.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.66 3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 7/8
Amsterdam	8.81 11/16
Brussels	27.82 3/4
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.87 3/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 6.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Apr. sellers	11/12/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Apr sellers	12/6/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Apr. sellers	12/15/0
Rapeseed Toria Apr/May sellers	11/7/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Apr-May sellers	10/7/6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 6.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Apr. sellers	20/1 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian	unquoted

LINSEED OIL

London, April 6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Apr sellers	24
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt May-Aug. sellers	24

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 6.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers	7 1/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 6.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality unchanged

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 6.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£68 7/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£81
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£67 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£94 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£95 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£105 1/2
Victory Bonds	£104 7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£8 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Lond reg.	£83
National Bank of India	£9 1/8

SMALL ACTIVITY IN SUGAR MARKET

Java Sugar Firm

Bombay, April 5.

JAVA SUGAR.

Local market for ready Java sugar continued to remain very firm with a further advance of about 8 annas per cwt. as compared with last week. This rapid and sharp advance in ready in spite of continued arrivals from Java was due to the Communique from the Government of India on 30th March 1939 that the Import Duty Bill will be introduced by the Finance Member in the Assembly on 31st March 1939 and that the Government of India have decided that the Import Duty will be reduced by 8 annas per cwt. to come in force from 1st April 1939 for 2 years i.e., up to 31st March 1941. This reduction in Import Duty, naturally led to sharp advance in forward position especially for April/May because, prices of Indian sugars were very high and prohibitive for despatch to Ports and "Nivas" having sold everything upto August 1939 (second quota year), Java Exporters had actually raised their selling limits by about 8, 6, and 2d. per cwt in April/June, July/August and September respectively. In near positions in April/May, practically there were few sellers and that too at their own limits. As regards September onwards, good business was also done by the Import Houses before "Nivas" raised its limits by 10 points. On the whole, there was a good deal of activity in the market and considerable business was booked by the Import Houses in Java and sold in the local market, at every advance in prices. General opinion amongst the local merchants is that looking to the scarcity of the Indian sugar with abnormally high prices, present prices of imported sugar are likely to be maintained with every possibility of further advance at least up to the arrival of New crop of Indian sugar in November or December 1939. At the close, undertone was quiet but steady.

INDIAN SUGAR.

There was hardly any activity in the market. Business is confined to ready sales on basis of Java sugar. There is no interest in forward business as prices ruling in the market are very high. There are no fresh arrivals and stocks are reduced to 700 tons as against 2500 and 4900 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market there was an all-round advance of 1 1/2 cents while on the London Terminal there was an advance of 1 1/2, 3 1/4 and 1/4d in May, August and December deliveries respectively. Java market was reported strong. "Nivas" having sold everything up to August 1939, second hands in Java were very firm and were asking about 25 to 30 cents higher, according to different positions and that too very sparingly. It was reported that considerable business was booked for India at Java Exporters' limits. It was reported that "Nivas" had increased its selling limit for September 1939 onwards by 10 cents and good business was done at the "Nivas" limit.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

There was a good deal of activity in imported sugar following the report that Government of India had decided to reduce Import Duty by 8 annas per cwt. from 1st April 1939 and the prices of Indian sugar were too high as compared with that of imported sugar. The same was the case more or less for Karachi market. As regards Indian sugars, the dealers and consumers had to remain contented with the present stocks as long as prices of Indian sugars remain far above replacing cost.

GENERAL.

Local market for ready Java sugar having advanced within a short time by 8 annas viz. equal to reduction in Import Duty, it seems present prices will be maintained with little possibility of any material advance in prices as long as forward prices are almost on the level of ready sugar. As regards forward deliveries, it is likely that there is some reaction before we expect any advance in prices especially as there are profit-covering sales at every advance and with higher prices, there is every possibility of sales of other sugars also.

YARN STOCKS INCREASING WITH DEALERS AND MILLS

Position Getting Unhealthy

Bombay, April 5.

The yarn market has remained quiet and featureless during the whole past week probably due to uncertainties regarding the political situation in Europe. In the earlier part of the week the nervousness reported in our last continued further owing to unfavourable developments in the political situation but in the later part of the week as a result of some improvement in the political situation the undertone has shown some slight improvement although future tendency has continued to remain yet uncertain. Although fluctuations were rather heavy during the week prices on the whole have not undergone any material change. Demand from almost all consuming centres continue to remain very restricted owing to prevailing uncertainty for a long time. Almost all consuming districts have reported dull markets with limited turnover in all kinds of yarns. Reports from the North are not at all hopeful and prices are reported to have been going down almost every day on account of large stocks with the mills and with the dealers and also due to continued reduction in prices by upcountry mills some of which are reported to have offered their yarns at prices which are very low and ridiculous. As regards Southern markets although prices have not undergone any material decline the position is getting very unhealthy on account of accumulation of stocks and restricted offtake. Eastern markets report unsatisfactory conditions in yarn trade over there In the local market enquiries continue to remain very restricted and the stocks with the dealers as well as with the mills are reported to be on the increase. There have been some scattered shipments of yarns for Rangoon as well as for Export markets but the volume is quite negligible.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices in English yarns have remained unchanged and spot sales continue to remain very limited owing to keen competition from Japanese and Indian yarns. No fresh forward business has been reported during the week.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

After heavy fluctuations during the week prices have remained steady at the close. Stocks of Japanese and Shanghai yarns have been rather heavy and arrivals are yet very large. Although Japanese and Shanghai mills have been quoting much higher prices than the replacing costs local market does not show any improvement probably due to fears of further reduction in prices by the Japanese mills in the next few days as a result of the Link System. As regards Mercerised yarns turnover has shown some improvement during the week but prices have gone down yet further in spot as well as for forward deliveries. Exchange has remained steady.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

There has been no change in the Official prices of the Italian Syndicate during the week. There have been moderate enquiries from consuming districts for low grade yarns both in bright and dull lustered qualities and some further forward sales have been made by the Italian importers. Besides, various rumours about reduction in prices of Japanese yarns both in spot and forward deliveries have shown a distinct tendency to decline further. Fresh forward business with Japan is therefore very limited as dealers expect still further reduction by Japanese Spinners in course of time. A principal feature of interest during the week is the heavy decline in prices of Japanese staple fibre yarns both in spot and forward deliveries to the extent of over 25 per cent with an uncertain tendency at the close probably due to heavy arrivals and limited offtake from consuming districts.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., continues to remain restricted on account of uncertain political situation in Europe. Further owing to wide disparity in prices no sales of importance have been arranged by our mills for any yarns coarse or fine although stock with the mills as well as with the dealers have been steadily increasing. The future tendency is distinctly uncertain.

1,000-Year Old Miracle Play For London

First Performance In Europe For Centuries: Ancient Music Revived

LONDON (By Mail).

For the first time in 1,000 years a mediaeval Easter drama is to be presented here.

Gorgeously attired choristers will chant the original texts of the miracle plays that were centuries ago an essential part of the ritual of the Christian Church.

Mr. W. L. Smoldon who is to lecture at the performance said to Reuter: "I have been five years tracing the origins of the centuries-old musical plays and have searched the libraries of Europe to obtain exemplars of old Church manuscripts."

He showed Reuter from his several hundreds of photographs, one of the earliest manuscripts, a St. Gall manuscript of about 950. Above the text were hieroglyphics, rather like shortened signs.

These signs were not interpreted as music until in 1860 when Edouard de Coussemaker realised that the music setting were lacking from these old plays.

Mr. Smoldon has deciphered the "shorthand" and by a laborious work of research has rediscovered the music that of accompanied the old plays.

These signs did not define the actual pitch of notes, but merely indfeated the rise and fall of the voice and served as a reminder to a singer who had already learnt his part.

Mr. Smoldon said "with the resurrection of the music and its restoration to its original texts, echoes will be awakened which have been hushed for nearly a thousand years."

The first stage—the simplest version of a miracle play which dates from about 484—is the visitation of Mary, mother of Christ, and Mary Magdalene to the tomb and St. John at the tomb. The final stage is scene between the risen Christ and Mary Magdalene which was introduced into the Liturgy about the 13th century.—Reuter.

Germans Want British Friendship But Colonial Question Is So "Absurd"

BERLIN. (By Mail).

Caricatures of John Bull, bloated with colonies, are now an everyday occurrence in the German Press. They intend to give the reader the impression that Great Britain is so loaded with the good things of this world that she cannot manage them all.

A cartoon in the Angriff shows a very pot-bellied John Bull standing behind an X-ray apparatus, which reveals "German Colonies" in his stomach. The doctor is saying: "I believe, Mr. John Bull, that you would feel better if your stomach were not so overloaded." The cartoon is headed, "Indigestible foreign bodies".

In another cartoon John Bull is represented as the Miller of Dee, Gazing in despare at many sacks of wheat labelled India, Australia, Canada, South Africa and German Colonies. John Bull says: "I have my hands too full. But I cannot shift any of this huge burden on to any others, don't let anyone think that."

Britons in Germany are given the impression that most Germans are intensely eager for friendship with Britain, but that the colonial question must at all costs be solved.

"It is absurd," they say, "that a huge nation of 80,000,000 should be deprived of its rightful property." Everything in the way of propaganda is done to foster this idea.—Reuter.

CHEAP INDIAN TENNIS RACKETS

"Tariff Alteration Not Possible" Says Minister

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Capt. V. A. Cazalet, member for Chippenham, asked the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons, if he was aware that Indian tennis rackets were being imported into this country at prices ranging from 28 to 78 shillings per dozen free of duty, whereas English-made rackets were subject to a duty of 40 per cent. in India. He asked whether steps could not be taken to remedy this situation by making representations to the Indian authorities.

Mr. Oliver Stanley replied that he was aware of the importation of Indian tennis rackets at low prices and of the duty applying to British made tennis rackets imported into India.

While this question was kept in mind during the trade negotiations it was not found possible to provide for an alteration in the tariff position in the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

WORK SPEEDED UP ON GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS

FREIBURG, (By Mail)

Work on the Southern end of the German Western Fortifications is now being speeded up again after the post-christmas lull.

Since the beginning of this year only about one thirds as many workmen have been employed on them as before Christmas.

Now, however, fresh labourers are arriving in the province of Baden from Central and Northern Germany to start construction of new section of the system.

Nevertheless the work is still believed to be proceeding in a fairly leisurely fashion. Time is being allowed for the collection and preservation of the many prehistoric, stone-age, and Roman remains which are being dug up.

Care is also being taken not to spoil the landscape. In some cases the alterations are even said to have had a favourable effect on animal and plant-life, as a number of small tributaries of the Rhine which have been dry for centuries have now become water-courses again.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON,

The New York World's fair has been commemorated by a special 3-cent (1-1/2d. stamp which is on sale here from April 1st. The stamp is dark purple in colour and will bear a modernistic representation of the symbols of the fair.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY APRIL 8, 1939

Light On Hyderabad Unity Talks

DIFFERENCES NOT FUNDAMENTAL

Question Of Responsible Government

MR. MOHAMAD SIDDEEK, THE CONVENER OF THE "UNITY TALKS" THAT WERE BEING CARRIED ON FOR SOME MONTHS PAST BETWEEN MR. M. NARSING RAO AND NAWAB BAHADUR YAR JUNG BAHDUR, REPRESENTING THE HINDUS AND MUSLIMS OF HYDERABAD RESPECTIVELY, HAS ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO THE PRESS:—

I AM SORRY TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE UNITY TALKS, THAT WERE BEING CARRIED ON BETWEEN MR. M. NARSING RAO AND NAWAB BAHADUR YAR JUNG BAHADUR ON BEHALF OF THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMUNITIES, HAVE ENDED INCONCLUSIVELY. BUT, IN FAIRNESS TO THE TWO SPOKESMEN AND TO THOSE WHO BELIEVE IN HEART-TO-HEART TALKS AS THE BEST METHOD OF SETTLING DISPUTES, I DEEM IT A PUBLIC DUTY TO STATE THAT THE DIFFERENCES THAT COULD NOT BE COMPOSED WERE NOT OF A FUNDAMENTAL NATURE AT ALL. THE UNEASY TIMES WE ARE PASSING THROUGH WERE, TO SOME EXTENT, RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPASSE.

How Talks Started

It was some time in the month of August 1938 that Mr. Narsing Rao suggested that I should arrange a meeting between him and Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur with the object of exploring the possibilities of a rapprochement between the two great communities of the State. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung and I welcomed the proposal and the talks started.

After a few preliminary meetings, which were hopeful and encouraging, it was decided that these two gentlemen should obtain a signed mandate from the leaders of their respective communities authorising them to negotiate a settlement which would be accepted by the signatories.

Mr. Narsing Rao's Perseverance

I need not here recount the difficulties that Mr. Narsing Rao had to face in obtaining his mandate. Suffice it to say that at last he did succeed in securing the support of a good many of those whose signatures were insisted upon by the Nawab Saheb. Great credit is, therefore due to Mr. Narsing Rao for the tenacity with which he pursue his mission.

The names of the Hindu and Muslim signatories are given below:—

Pandit M. Hanmanth Rao, Pandit Vinayak Rao, Mr. B. Ramkishen Rao, Mr. Ramachari, Mr. S. Prathab Reddi, Mr. Sripath Rao, Mr. Gopal Rao Borgaonkar, Mr. Kashinath Rao Vaidya, Mr. P. V. Joshi, Mr. Ganpath Lal, Mr. Srinivasa Rao and Mr. Ganpath Rao.

Moulvi Syed Mohamad Badshan Hussaini, Moulvi Syed Shah Saber Husaini, Moulvi Syed Mohamad Valiulla Hussaini, Moulvi Syed Aga Bande Hasan, Nawab Dost Mohamad Khan Bahadur, Jagirdar, Moulvi Syed Nissar Hussain, Mr. Mir Akbar Ali Khan, Bar.-at-Law, Hakim Syed Ali, Advocate, Mr. Syed Mohamad Ahsan, B.A., LL.B., Mr Ahmed Mohiuddin, Editor, Rahbar Deccan, Mr. Abdulla Pasha, Advocate, Moulvi Abul Hasan Syed Ali, Advocate, Mr. Syed Mohamad Hussain Zaidi, Moulvi Basharath Ahmed, Mr. Abdur Rahman Rais, Mr. Mir Hasanuddin, Mr. Syed Abid Hasan, Mr. Khawja Bahauddin, Mr. Mohamad Siddeek.

On the assurance given by Mr Narsing Rao that he regarded his mandate as sufficiently authoritative, the talks were proceeded with.

Questions Discussed And Settled

The questions that were discussed and settled during these talks are mentioned below:—

(1) The ruler of Hyderabad shall be a Muslim and a member of the Asaf Jahi dynasty.

(2) With regard to the suggestion of Mr. Narsing Rao for the creation of two statutory bodies, one for the protection of Islamic culture and religion and the other for the protection of the rights and interests of the minorities, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur said that he did not see any need for these bodies but would express his definite opinion after Mr. Narsing Rao had furnished him with full details about their scope and method of work.

Ecclesiastical Department

(3) The Sadarat-ul-Aliya and the Ecclesiastical Department might continue in their traditional form, but two separate committees of Hindu and Muslim non-officials might be set up to supervise the administration of Hindu and Muslim endowments respectively.

With regard to the officers of the Ecclesiastical Department, it was considered immaterial whether the incumbents were Hindus or Muslims. It was also agreed that the Arya Samaj movement should be dealt with on the same footing as the other religious movements in the State, the same rules and regulations being made applicable to the Aryasamajist places of worship and Havankunds as were applied to other places of worship.

(4) Long and protracted discussions took place on the question of the place of local vernaculars in the school Curricula and the medium of instruction in the Lower Secondary and Secondary stages of education.

While fully agreeing with the view that the local vernaculars should receive their due share of encouragement, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur was, at first, insistent that the common language of Hyderabad should be the medium of instruction in all but the primary stage. The Nawab Saheb was of opinion that the attempts to over-emphasise the importance of provincial vernaculars as against the common and national language, coupled with the fact that the Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnatak conferences were unconsciously creating a centrifugal mentality, gave room for suspicions which alarmed those who stood for the solidarity and political integrity of the Hyderabad State.

MR. NARSING RAO GIVES ASSURANCES.

Mr. Narsing Rao explained to the Nawab Saheb at great length that these suspicions were unfounded. All that the votaries of the provincial vernaculars desired was that the students should be sufficiently versed in their mother tongue to be able to write articles, follow standard authors and discuss any subject intelligently in those languages.

Mr. Narsing Rao declared that all Hyderabadi regarded, and desired to maintain, Urdu as the common language of the State. As for the fear of centrifugal forces coming into play, Mr. Narsing Rao gave an assurance that when a common political organisation of all Hyderabadis came into existence, provincial institutions such as the Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnatak conferences would cease to exist.

Mr. Narsing Rao also stated that the demand for making the mother-tongue the medium of instruction would be restricted to the Lower Secondary stage only; it would not and need not be extended to the higher stages.

PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY STAGES.

It was finally agreed between the two spokesmen that in the rural areas, the students' mother-tongue shall be the medium of instruction even in the Lower Secondary Schools; while Urdu would be taught as a compulsory second language from the third class onwards in all Primary and Lower Secondary Schools.

In places where the strength of Muslim or Urdu-speaking students was negligible, special arrangements should be made for their coaching; but where such students happened to be in sufficient numbers, parallel classes could be opened for them in the regular schools. All Muslim or Urdu-speaking boys should be compelled to adopt one of the local vernaculars as their second language from the third to the eighth standard.

In urban areas, the 'status quo' should remain viz., primary education should be imparted in the child's mother-tongue, Urdu, should begin to be taught from the third standard and should continue to remain the medium of instruction from the sixth standard onwards. But local vernacular should be taught to the students as a compulsory second language in all Lower Secondary classes. Muslim students in the city of Hyderabad would have the option of adopting any one of the three vernaculars as their second language from the third to the eighth standard.

HIGH SECONDARY AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

It was decided that the medium of instruction in the Higher Secondary and University stages shall remain unchanged, but private efforts to introduce the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction in the Lower Secondary schools in urban areas as well, should be recognised and financially encouraged by the Government, provided the said schools followed the rules of the Education Department.

It was agreed that the Nizam College should be disaffiliated from the Madras University but the medium of instruction in that college should not undergo a sudden change, as this step would upset the calculations of those students who had been looking forward to the completion of their education in the Nizam College through the medium of English. It was, therefore, decided that the change in the medium of instruction from English to Urdu be brought about in the Nizam College during a period of ten years. It was agreed that the School Final system would be abolished as soon as this change was completed. It was also agreed that Government would be requested to carry out the provisions of this settlement as soon as possible, subject, of course, to administrative and financial considerations.

QUESTION OF SERVICES: NO DECISION REACHED.

(5) With regard to the question of services. Mr. Narsing Rao suggested that 70 per cent. of all such posts whose initial salaries were Rs. 250 per mensem or below, should be reserved for Muslims in consideration of the fact that Government service was the principal means of their livelihood. But in all posts of the higher grade, whose initial salaries were above Rs. 250 Mulki Hindus should have at least a 50 per cent reservation.

As against this proposal, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur suggested that in all posts whose initial salaries were Rs. 300 or below, Muslims should have a reservation of 75 per cent; while appointments to all posts, whose initial salaries were above Rs. 300 should be made by a system of selection and the considerations, governing these selections, should be the candidate's merits, his efficiency and social status. Hindu candidates would thus have a fair field for competition, so far as the higher services were concerned.

These were the only two proposals with regard to services before the two spokesmen but

(Continued on page 16, column 1.)

Sir James and Lady Grigg, who are sailing for England by to-day's mail boat, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the Frontier Mail.

Move To End Religious Grievances

Committee Of Mahants And Pujaris Formed

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, April 7.

"An indication of the new method of work initiated by Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, member in charge of the Ecclesiastical Department may be had from the steps that are taken already to form an unofficial committee of religious preachers and leaders of Hindu and Muslim Communities. Committee has already been formed with a regular constitution with Muslim preachers on it. This Committee meets on the first Friday of every month for discussing of matters with the Ecclesiastical member and acquainting him with their views. A similar unofficial committee of Hindus has also been formed as result of a recent meeting between Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur and the Mahants and Pujaris of Hyderabad temples. It is intended to form a similar unofficial committee of Hindu Mahants and Pujaris in every District and one of the objects of these unofficial committees both Muslims and Hindus is to create avenues for the Minister to ascertain the opinion of different communities concerned with regard to the management of ecclesiastical affairs and any inconvenience felt by any section" says a press note issued by the Nizam's Government.

JAMNAGAR MEETING BANNED

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: April 7.

A Jamnagar message states that Messrs. Ismael Hirani and Vrajlal Shukla, Rajkot workers, who went there to organise the "National Week" celebrations, were served with notice by the Jamnagar Police not to attend or address public meeting.

Immediately they were removed in a bus to an unknown destination.

Mr. Chimanlal Shah, a Rajkot Advocate, received no reply to the wire inquiring the whereabouts of the leaders from Police authorities.

More workers have left for Jamnagar to-day.

TERROR IN LIMBDI?

Mr. Rasiklal Parekh wires from Ahmedabad:—

A regime of organized dacoities, thefts and day-to-day harassments has made life impossible in Limbdi State. A month and a half back 7,000 city dwellers constituting 60 per cent of the population left State and the present anarchy in the state has forced the villagers, farmers and farmhands to migrate from the state with as much belongings, as could be carried.

After migration the regime of thefts, illegal impounding of cattle, looting of crops and intimidation continued and the consequent insecurity and uncertainty of existence has resulted in large scale migration. The State prevents people from leaving the territory with the daily necessary articles by imposing a heavy export duty so that poor people had to leave the state without personal belonging. They go to their relatives in British territory or to the improvised migration camp to Arnej. They have left behind them their produce of this year in Khalavadi village, Jasapur, practically deserted and farmers from Hadala, Devpura, Balol and other villages are also leaving the state due to continued danger to life and reign of thefts in Pansina.

Nizam's Telegram To Viceroy

Advice Asking States To Put Their House In Order Welcomed

HYDERABAD-DECCAN,

The following Communique has been issued by the Information Bureau, Hyderabad-Deccan:—

"On the subject of His Excellency the Viceroy's recent speech, delivered on the 13th March, on the occasion of the opening of the session of the Chamber of Princes, His Exalted Highness sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy as follows:—

"I trust Your Excellency will allow me to express my personal views about the admirable speech which you delivered the other day on the occasion of the opening of the session of the Chamber of Princes. I cannot help saying how deeply grateful the whole Princely Order should be at your strong support of their treaties and rights and yet at the same time your wise and friendly counsel for those who have not yet put their house in order, to do so, without further delay in view of the present time of rapid change. I am sure, all those present must have deeply appreciated and taken to heart the lesson which Your Excellency conveyed to them in such eloquent words. If they do so, then it would be only for their own good and happiness."

His Excellency the Viceroy's reply is quoted below:—

"I send my warmest thanks to Your Exalted Highness for your very kind telegram of 18th March. I greatly appreciate it, and am much touched by the interest Your Exalted Highness has been kind enough to show in my speech to the Chamber of Princes and the very important subjects which it covers.

With kindest regards."

TAYEB SHEIKH MOVES HIGH COURT

CALCUTTA, April 6.

On a charge of delivering a seditious speech in April, 1935, Tayeb Sheikh, a Socialist leader of Bombay, was sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused had moved a resolution in English and addressed the gathering in Urdu on April 21, 1935, when a meeting was held in Mahomed Ali Park, Calcutta, under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress. He was arrested in Bombay and while he was being escorted to Calcutta he escaped. He was traced and re-arrested in Ahmedabad some time later.

The magistrate, in his judgment, observed that the accused was a Socialist of the Left Wing variety and believed that in India power should be in the hands of a Government which should be chosen by the masses, who formed, according to the speaker, 98 per cent. of India's population as opposed to two per cent., who were capitalists. The accused condemned constitutional reforms, which were then being considered by the British Parliament, as being framed in the interests of British Imperialism. In fact, the magistrate held that the central theme of his speech might be said to be an attack on British Imperialism and the Magistrate said that he could not but conclude that this attracted the operations of Section 124-A I.P.C. (sedition).

Tayeb Sheikh was later granted bail by the High Court and a rule was also issued calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why his conviction and sentence on the charge of sedition should not be set aside.—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAN — CUT-SHORT

I LIKE CHARLIE CHAN, BOB! I HAVE A FEELING HE'LL FIND GRISSAC!
OH, CHARLIE'S CLEVER ALL RIGHT! BUT HE'S NOT THE ONLY ONE WHO HAS IDEAS ABOUT THIS CASE —
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, BOB? YOU KNOW WHO GRISSAC IS —?
MARGA, I HAVE A SUSPICION GRISSAC IS — HEY! WHAT TH'—?
Alfred Andriola
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